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FOREWORD

Currently, considerable interests on both local and national scales, are being focused on recreation. Such interest was partially motivated by the momentum associated with recreation as a therapeutic measure, the general rising incomes of people, shorter work days and weeks, thus providing more leisure time, and most recently the energy crisis - which hindered the populace at-large from driving to regional commercial or natural recreation areas. These along with other forces spurred a trend which has catapulted recreation into the consciousness of the nation.

Until recently, the term recreation was considered a luxury rather than a necessity. However, with increased emphasis on recreation - in both purpose and design, its meaning and relevancy have altered tremendously.

The present Recreation Plan, initiated by the Board of Commissioners of Hoke County, is indicative of a body possessing an awareness, insight, and concern for its citizenry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Community Services, expresses sincere appreciation for the assistance given by the citizens of Hoke County, the Hoke County Recreation Commission, Raeford's Women Club, and N.C. Division of Recreation in making this Recreation Plan a reality. This plan is a reflection of the coordinated efforts of these groups and is the most feasible means known at this time of providing public recreation facilities and a program to meet the needs, demands and interests of the whole citizenry of Hoke County. However, this plan is merely the framework for a recreation program designed to enhance the recreational well-being of Hoke County's citizens. For the goals and objectives established to become a reality, the plan must be utilized rather than merely shelved. Hopefully, the local leaders, community groups, citizens, and the public agencies can continually coordinate their efforts to bring this plan to fruition.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The comprehensive planning process requires that four basic steps be taken: (1) collection and analysis of basic data, (2) formulation of goals for development, (3) formulation of plans based on the existing data analysis and the goals, and (4) implementation of the plans that have been made. It is the purpose of this report to present in written form the results of having completed the first three, and to outline the procedure by which the fourth step might be brought to fruition.

The Recreation Plan is divided into five major sections. The first section contains two subsections - 1) an explanation of the location, geography, and physiography of the Hoke County Planning Area, and 2) a subsection on background data: economy and population. The purposes of this section are to establish the physical boundaries of the area for which the plan is being prepared; and to provide an economic and population analysis of the county as it exists, and a projection of how it will possibly develop in terms of certain economic and social characteristics.

The second section is an analysis of existing recreation programs and facilities in the county. All of this information is invaluable in formulating goals and in drafting recreation plans for future development.

The third section contains the goals and objectives for development of recreation facilities and programs in the county. These goals and objectives have been drawn up by the Hoke County Recreation Commission, from a Recreation Preference Survey conducted in the county, and from a Public Forum held in Raeford. Thus, they are intended to be representative of the feelings of the whole citizenry.

The fourth section is the plan itself. This plan is composed of three elements: recommended recreation program, recommended facilities, plan, and recommended administrative organization. Each of these elements is interrelated with and dependent upon standards derived from information which was compiled by the N.C. Division of Recreation, as well as upon each other.

Finally, the fifth section is a recommended overall action plan for implementing the recreation plan proposals. All activities and plans that take place should conform to the guidelines established by the Recreation Plan.

The end result of the Recreation Plan, then will be to present the wishes of the people of the Planning Area as to what recreation facilities and programs they want to develop, to present a plan of action by which these wishes may be achieved in the most orderly and economical manner, and to explain generally the measures that can and should be taken to insure that the proposals in the plan are carried out.

Objective

The principal objective of the Recreation Plan is to reflect the desires of the people of the Hoke County Planning Area and to outline a method by which these desires can best be delivered in accordance with standards compiled by the N.C. Division of Recreation and monies available to effect needed changes.

The "Recreation Needs, Goals, and Objectives" section offers a more specific explanation of the goals and objectives of this plan. In this section are the aims for the development of recreation programs and facilities in the county. These aims are couched in the broadly defined goals which are the ultimate, but probably unreachable aims of this plan, and the objectives are the attainable steps that must be taken to reach the goal. The remaining portions of the Plan are devoted to producing a plan of action by which these goals can be achieved.

Benefits

A recreation development plan may be beneficially utilized by governmental officials as well as persons residing within the planning area. For the governmental officials, it provides a set of alternatives which, based on the best available information, are the most feasible and desirable approaches to better recreational growth and development of Hoke County. For the private sector of the planning area, it will provide information on both the existing and proposed recreation facilities, as well as serve as a means of stimulating public interest in recreation.

SECTION 1

SECTION 1

LOCATION, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND PHYSIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS

Hoke County, roughly hexagonal in shape, lies in southeast North Carolina, and is surrounded by five counties - Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Robeson, and Scotland. The county consists of eight townships including Allendale, Antioch, Blue Springs, Little River, McLauchlin, Quewhiffle, Raeford, and Stonewall. Hoke's central location, coupled with its transportation network - highways 211, 401, and 20; and Rockfish Railroad in the eastern part of the county, renders it an accessible location throughout the state. (Figure 1). U. S. 401 traverses the county from Laurinburg through Raeford to Fayetteville. NC. 211 passes through Raeford, linking it with Aberdeen to the north and Lumberton to the south. NC. 20 connects Raeford with Interstate I-95.

The county straddles two physiographic divisions known as the Sandhills and the Flatwoods. The Sandhills, encompassing the northern half of the county is an area of hilly terrain with porous, light-colored sandy soils derived from the weathering of the underlying sedimentary rock. This is a "no-man's land", part of the Fort Bragg military reservation used for shooting ranges and maneuvering grounds.

A peculiar feature of the Flatwoods, encompassing the southern part of the county, is the presence of so-called "Carolina bays". These are shallow elliptical depressions, some occupied by water, however, containing very rich soil when drained. The Flatwoods are a broad plain, level to mildly undulating, and are rich agricultural lands. This plain is a patchwork of fields, pastures, and forested tracts of land.

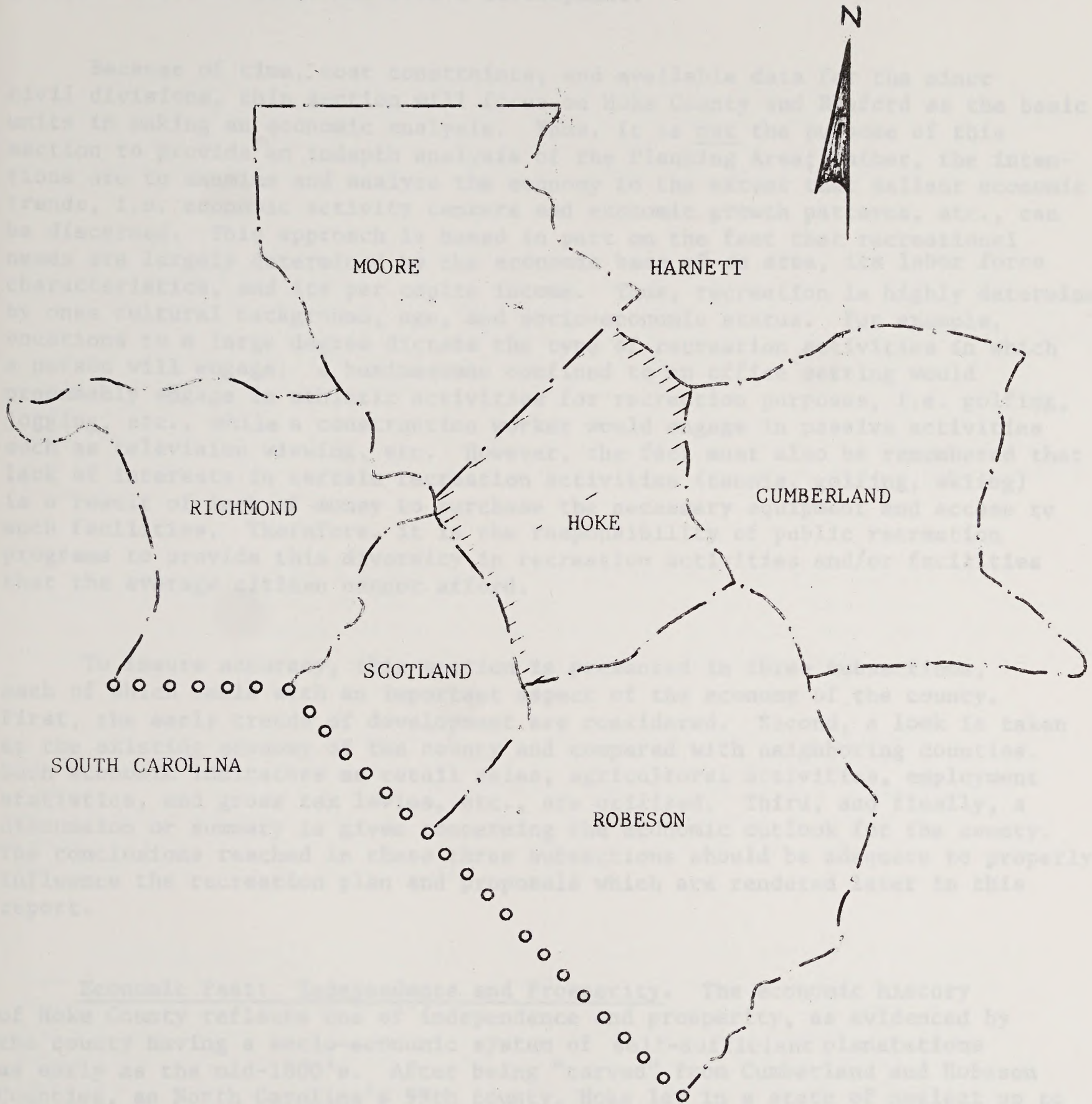
Climatic conditions of Hoke County are mild the year round. The average mean temperature is 61.9 degrees with absolute extremes ranging from 44 in the winter to 78.4 in the summer. Average annual rainfall is 50.47 inches. The county has a 230 days growing season. Precipitation in the form of snow averages 8.6 inches per year coming mostly in the months of December, January, and February. These climatic temperature and precipitation trends render the county conducive to a variety of year round recreation activities, such as bicycling, hiking, hunting, and canoeing, to mention a few.

BACKGROUND DATA

Economy

Introduction. The economy of an area, in large part, is the determining factor of how that area grows; indeed, it is the measure of whether an area is

Figure 1



progressing, remaining static, or is in decline. Fortunately, by analyzing the economic potential, reliable predictions can be made concerning the future of the area, and consequently, plans can be drawn, based on such probabilities, to guide the area's development.

Because of time, cost constraints, and available data for the minor civil divisions, this section will focus on Hoke County and Raeford as the basic units in making an economic analysis. Thus, it is not the purpose of this section to provide an indepth analysis of the Planning Area; rather, the intentions are to examine and analyze the economy to the extent that salient economic trends, i.e. economic activity centers and economic growth patterns, etc., can be discerned. This approach is based in part on the fact that recreational needs are largely determined by the economic base of an area, its labor force characteristics, and its per capita income. Thus, recreation is highly determined by ones cultural background, age, and socio-economic status. For example, vocations to a large degree dictate the type of recreation activities in which a person will engage: a businessman confined to an office setting would presumably engage in athletic activities for recreation purposes, i.e. golfing, jogging, etc., while a construction worker would engage in passive activities such as television viewing, etc. However, the fact must also be remembered that lack of interests in certain recreation activities (tennis, golfing, skiing) is a result of lack of money to purchase the necessary equipment and access to such facilities. Therefore, it is the responsibility of public recreation programs to provide this diversity in recreation activities and/or facilities that the average citizen cannot afford.

To insure accuracy, this section is presented in three subsections, each of which deals with an important aspect of the economy of the county. First, the early trends of development are considered. Second, a look is taken at the existing economy of the county and compared with neighboring counties. Such economic indicators as retail sales, agricultural activities, employment statistics, and gross tax levies, etc., are utilized. Third, and finally, a discussion or summary is given concerning the economic outlook for the county. The conclusions reached in these three subsections should be adequate to properly influence the recreation plan and proposals which are rendered later in this report.

Economic Past: Independence and Prosperity. The economic history of Hoke County reflects one of independence and prosperity, as evidenced by the county having a socio-economic system of self-sufficient plantations as early as the mid-1800's. After being "carved" from Cumberland and Robeson Counties, as North Carolina's 99th county, Hoke lay in a state of neglect up to the twentieth century. The parent counties showed little or no interest in establishing schools, building roads, or generally assisting the county. Thus, Hoke launched out on its independent career in a truly backward manner.

In its short history of 63 years, Hoke County has progressed to a position at least equal to and surpassing some of its 200 year old neighbors. The following discussion offers a plausible explanation for the economic success of the county.

Because of the conducive climate, well drained soils, and gently rolling topography, agriculture became the backbone of the economy of the county. Until approximately twenty years ago, tobacco was the main crop, however, farmers have added a number of other money crops, including soy beans, corn, cotton, and livestock in more recent years.

Though small or medium sized farms predominate, Hoke has large ones too. Organized as family corporations and managed by members and tenants, the larger holdings are situated all over the county. The typical farm is a model of efficiency and deals in tobacco, cotton, livestock, and a number of other products.

In 1948 the Development Corporation was organized and brought American Wringer Company into Raeford that year which later sold out to Para-Threat, which was finally purchased by Tex-Elastic. Three years later, Robbins Mills, Inc., built a huge spun rayon plant which initially employed 300 workers. This factory belonged to Textron Corporation, then passed to Pacific Mills which later was absorbed by Burlington Industries. In addition to these large mills, there are presently in the county one cotton gin, Upchurch Milling Company, Hoke Concrete Works, Hoke Oil and Fertilizer Company, Raeford Lumber Company, and Knit Away. Also, Raeford Turkey Farms, Inc., is one of the largest poultry dressers in the state.

In recognition of Raeford as the hub of activity in the county, it is treated in this report as the recognized growth center of Hoke County. Because it is the major trading center of Hoke County it is easily seen that the economy of Raeford will have a considerable influence on the development of the county.

From the previous discussion, we can conclude that the economic structure of the county in general, and Raeford in particular, has undergone a decisive change in the past 63 years. These areas have turned from a predominately agricultural economic base to an industrial-agricultural economic base. This change has brought prosperity to the economic life of the community and opened the door to an era of development and growth.

Existing Economic Indicators. The economy of the county is intimately tied to each township; however, as previously noted, the economic picture is focused primarily on the county and the Town of Raeford. The Town of Raeford was chosen due to the availability of data, its number one rank in population, and the decision of the county to locate future industries in or near Raeford due to the abundance of available land which was adjacent to utilities.

The economic health of Hoke County depends a great deal upon the amount of activity that takes place within the fields of endeavor discussed below, i.e. labor force, retail sales, income, etc. Therefore an attempt is made here to evaluate the extent of those activities. To accomplish this, Hoke County and Raeford are compared in certain categories with selected, neighboring counties and the state.

Table 1
ECONOMIC PROFILE: HOKE COUNTY

Year	Total Civilian ¹ Work Force	Unemployment Rate (%) ¹		Mfg ¹ Employment	Agricultural Employment	County Gross ² Retail Sales
		Hoke County	State			
1972	7,010	6.4	3.1	2,950	1,070	19,972,309
1971	6,470	8.5	3.9	2,370	1,100	16,839,180
1970	6,480	7.6	3.8	2,420	1,120	16,336,563
1969	6,250	4.6	2.9	2,390	1,160	15,442,658
1968	6,250	5.0	3.2	2,310	1,200	13,345,067
1967	6,250	5.1	3.4	2,220	1,340	12,488,694
1966	6,440	4.7	3.2	2,250	1,470	11,689,721
1965	6,210	5.6	4.2	2,040	1,500	11,574,935
1964	6,200	6.3	4.8	1,820	1,810	10,751,440
1963	6,230	6.7	5.2	1,770	1,980	10,128,613
1962	5,860	7.2	5.3	1,720	1,790	9,651,670

¹Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, Bureau of Employment Security Research, North Carolina Work Force Estimates.

²North Carolina Department of Revenue, "Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Collections and Gross Retail Sales by Counties and Business Groups".

Table 2
 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION EMPLOYED, BY AGE, FOR HOKE COUNTY AND
 NORTH CAROLINA, 1970

AGE GROUP	HOKE COUNTY	NORTH CAROLINA
<u>MALE</u>		
16 and 17 years	22.1	35.2
18 and 19 years	54.8	63.5
20 and 21 years	77.7	78.4
22 to 24 years	89.5	88.2
25 to 34 years	88.8	93.8
35 to 44 years	88.6	93.6
45 to 64 years	79.3	84.3
65 years and over	35.8	27.1
<u>FEMALE</u>		
16 and 17 years	16.7	17.8
18 and 19 years	45.7	41.3
20 and 21 years	68.9	56.4
22 to 24 years	55.5	61.4
25 to 34 years	55.3	56.3
35 to 44 years	64.2	60.0
45 to 64 years	56.6	50.7
65 years and over	9.8	9.9

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
North Carolina General Economic and Social Characteristics.

Table 3

ANNUAL RETAIL SALES, HOKE, SURROUNDING COUNTIES, AND STATE (includes both taxable and non-taxable sales)

County	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	% Change 1967-1972
Hoke	13,345,067	15,442,658	16,336,563	16,839,000	19,972,000	23,378,007	75.2
Cumberland	305,020,170	350,697,556	376,353,439	394,639,000	449,313,000	526,869,436	72.7
Harnett	73,630,087	74,251,290	81,235,113	85,831,000	100,052,000	115,226,730	56.4
Moore	57,254,690	62,705,448	69,343,560	74,062,000	82,274,000	93,258,810	62.8
Robeson	123,202,097	132,826,486	142,936,165	152,391,000	175,028,000	191,450,676	55.4
Scotland	40,895,550	44,972,220	48,924,536	56,626,000	64,767,000	74,626,543	82.4
North Carolina	9,780,612,276	10,938,485,772	11,752,467,938	12,653,965,000	14,479,819,000	16,458,122,208	68.2

NOTES: Years 1970-1972 figures are rounded to thousands of dollars

Source: Division of Community Services

For the most recent recorded period, 1972-1973, when compared to surrounding counties, Hoke County registered the smallest per capita retail sales, which represents a 17.0 increase from the previous year. A comparison of Hoke and surrounding counties' gross retail sales to total personal income reveals that Hoke County's gross retail sales comprise a smaller percent of the county's total personal income than any of the surrounding counties. (See Table 4). Also, a comparison of the county's population with total retail sales gives Hoke a smaller per capita retail sales than the surrounding counties, (Table 5).

Table 4
COMPARISON OF HOKE AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES
GROSS RETAIL SALES TO TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

COUNTY	(A) GROSS RETAIL SALES, 1970	(B) TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1970	PERCENT (A) IS OF (B)
Hoke	\$ 16,336,563	\$ 34,445,000	47.4%
Cumberland	376,535,439	658,192,000	57.2%
Harnett	81,235,113	117,842,000	68.9%
Moore	69,343,560	126,577,000	54.8%
Robeson	142,936,165	203,035,000	70.4%
Scotland	48,924,536	68,934,000	71.0%
North Carolina	\$11,264,972,238	\$16,331,000,000	69.0%

Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue, Division of Tax Research.

Hoke's small retail sales can be attributed to the following reasons: 1) its closeness to Fayetteville, and other nearby market centers; 2) its weakness in apparel sales - although it is strong in farm products - which accounted for 76.5 percent of retail sales in 1969; and 3) its proximity to Fort Bragg, which attracts military customers.

Income. Income can be effectively measured in a number of different ways. Among these are per capita, per family, and per employee income based upon gross earning figures. The present report utilizes only two of these methods: 1) per capita, and 2) median family income.

Table 5
PER CAPITA RETAIL SALES FOR HOKE AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES

COUNTY	1970 POPULATION	1969-70 TOTAL RETAIL SALES	PER CAPITA RETAIL SALES	1972* POPULATION	1971-72 TOTAL RETAIL SALES	PER CAPITA RETAIL SALES
Hoke	16,436	\$ 16,336,563	\$ 994	16,454	\$ 19,972,309	\$1,213
Cumberland	212,042	376,353,439	1,775	226,359	449,312,519	1,985
Harnett	49,667	81,235,113	1,636	49,989	100,051,621	2,001
Moore	39,048	69,343,560	1,776	39,570	82,274,131	2,079
Robeson	84,842	142,936,165	1,685	83,884	175,027,853	2,087
Scotland	26,929	48,924,536	1,817	27,318	64,767,493	2,371
North Carolina	5,082,059	\$11,264,972,238	\$2,217	5,200,388	\$14,479,818,839	\$2,784

* Estimated

Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue, Division of Tax Research.
United States Census.
State Board of Health, Vital Statistics.

The per capita income in Hoke County increased from \$1,027 in 1958 to \$2,097 in 1970, an increase of 104 percent. During the same period, the state's per capita income increased from \$1,420 to \$4,208, an increase of 125 percent. (See Table 6). The per capita income for the Town of Raeford was slightly higher, with a reported per capita income of \$2,882.

Table 6

COMPARISON OF HOKE, SURROUNDING COUNTIES & N.C.- PER CAPITA INCOME

<u>Area</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
Hoke	\$1,027	\$1,002	- 2.4	\$1,320	+31.7	\$2,097	+58.9
Cumberland	1,669	1,908	+14.3	2,210	+15.8	3,084	+39.5
Harnett	1,106	1,416	+28.0	1,630	+15.1	2,373	+45.6
Moore	1,220	1,521	+24.7	2,348	+54.4	3,240	+38.0
Robeson	898	1,105	+23.0	1,320	+19.5	2,398	+81.7
Scotland	1,215	1,310	+ 7.8	1,835	+40.0	2,558	+39.4
No. Carolina	1,420	1,732	+22.0	2,277	+31.5	3,208	+41.0

Source: Division of Community Services

Based on the available data, Hoke County, with one exception when the county experienced a -2.4 percent change in per capita income, has retained a moderate increase in per capita income. In 1970, surpassed only by Robeson County, Hoke recorded the highest increase in per capita income, with a 58.9 percent increase.

As shown in Table 7, Hoke County in comparison with surrounding counties, has a larger percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level. There are approximately 907 families, or 26.2 percent of all families with incomes below the poverty level.* The Town of Raeford's contribution to this percentage is quite meager -- there are only 48 families, or 5.8 of the families with income below the poverty level.

*Poverty level contributions were carried out by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are adjusted by such factors as family size, number of children under 18, and farm and non-farm residence.

Table 7

INCOME ANALYSIS, HOKE AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES - 1970

County	Per Capita Income	Median* Family Income	Families With Income Below Poverty Level	% of All Families Below Poverty Level	Percent of Families Receiving Public Assistance
Cumberland	3,084	7,111	7,901	17.1	14.7
Harnett	2,373	6,348	2,595	20.5	18.9
Hoke	2,097	6,844	907	26.2	14.2
Moore	3,240	6,824	2,003	20.3	13.8
Raeford Town	2,882	10,470	48	5.8	8.0
Robeson	2,398	5,675	6,102	31.6	14.6
Scotland	2,558	7,030	1,515	23.8	25.5
North Carolina	3,208	7,775	211,222	30.8	9.0

*Median Income: the middle income; one-half of the incomes fall below the median and one-half the incomes exceeds the median.

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.

Employment Projections

Year	Total Employment	Mfg. Employment
1970	6,480	2,470
1975	6,932	2,831
1980	7,412	3,312
1985	7,937	3,875
1990	8,491	4,311

Source: Division of Community Development.

Although Hoke County has a larger percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level, it has a relatively smaller percentage of families receiving public assistance. Only 14.2 percent of the families with incomes below the poverty level receive public assistance. This low incidence of families receiving public assistance can, in part, be attributed to the fact that there still exists, to a large degree, a communal society in Hoke County. Such a society can be characterized as one in which there is great community cooperation, self-help and improvement, and close family ties. Thus, these families with low incomes are subsidized by contributions from friends and relatives.

The median family income in Hoke County in 1970 was \$6,844. Compared with surrounding counties and the state, this average falls at the mid point, with an equal number of counties having incomes below and above this figure. (See Table 6). For the same period, the median family income in the Town of Raeford was substantially higher than the county and the state, with a recorded figure of \$10,470.

Summary. The above information is intended to present a reasonably complete view of just how the economy of the county stands at the present time. While it must be conceded that some factors have changed since the data was gathered, the general picture itself has not changed to any extent. However, since the picture is only that of the present economy, it is necessary -- in order to formulate plans -- to determine expected economic levels.

The following summary is a compilation of the aforesaid interrelated segments of the economy, and an attempt to accurately project the general economic picture into the future.

- (a) In the labor force, the total civilian work force is expected to increase, as it has in the past. A general decrease will presumably continue to occur in agricultural employment, as indicated in the past. The number of jobs in manufacturing and industrial activities is predicted to continually increase, at a very slow rate. In simplified terms, if employment is to increase sales and production must expand. If sales, and then production are to expand, there must be an increase in income, and since the population is continuing to grow -- at least in Raeford, there must be more employment. The following projections should not be interpreted as absolutes; however, based on past employment trends, future trends are as follows:

Employment Projections

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Mfg. Employment</u>
1970	6,480	2,420
1975	6,933	2,831
1980	7,418	3,312
1985	7,937	3,875
1990	8,492	4,533

Source: Division of Community Services.

- (b) Retail sales are expected to increase moderately in both Raeford and Hoke County. This prediction is based, in part, on Raeford's population and economic growth -- which renders it the "economic hub" of the county presently; and population gains in McLauchlin Township - to be discussed in depth in the following section. McLauchlin Township borders with Cumberland County, to whom Hoke County has lost most of its retail sales. Possibly, McLauchlin Township will become the point of stabilization of population influx and out-migration.
- (c) It is estimated by the North Carolina Department of Revenue that Hoke County will receive approximately \$131,389 annually from the optional one cent sales tax that became effective in the county on September 1, 1971.
- (d) Finally, Hoke should receive approximately \$322,584 in special revenue sharing funds during 1974 according to the Division of State and Federal Relations of the N. C. Department of Administration.

Economic Impact on Recreation Plan. Indubitably, the moderate change in the labor force from one of agriculture to manufacturing will affect the proposed Recreation Plans. It is predicted that with increased jobs in manufacturing and such related activities, will come more free time for company and public sponsored recreational activities.

Several of the leading manufacturing companies, in terms of number of employees, were contacted to see if there were any future plans of shorter work hours, week, or days. Burlington Industries, of Raeford, the largest employer in the county, has no future plans for altering its present work schedules.² Tex-Elastic, the second largest employer in the county, presently has a seven day work schedule with three operating shifts. There are no plans to change the present work schedules.³

Based upon this information, it would appear that the economic growth of Hoke County would have no adverse effects on a proposed recreation plan. Rather, the growth appears to be developing along lines that would enhance the facilities and programs already underway to be discussed in a later section.

²Interview with Mr. James Glenn, Personnel Manager, on May 17, 1974.

³Interview with Mr. Arrington, Plant Manager, Tex-Elastic, May 17, 1974.

Population

Introduction. Because people are the reason for planning, an evaluation of the population is a prerequisite to the preparation of any community plans. In this section, the regional perspective is considered first with emphasis placed on the county, and second, on the minor civil divisions.

Past Trends. From 1920 until 1970, the population of Hoke County has increased at a fluctuating rate, with the addition of approximately 600+ people per decade. A comparison of the county's growth with adjoining counties reveals that Hoke County's growth has been substantially lower, with the exception of Robeson County which registered a -4.8 percent change between 1960 and 1970. (Table 8).

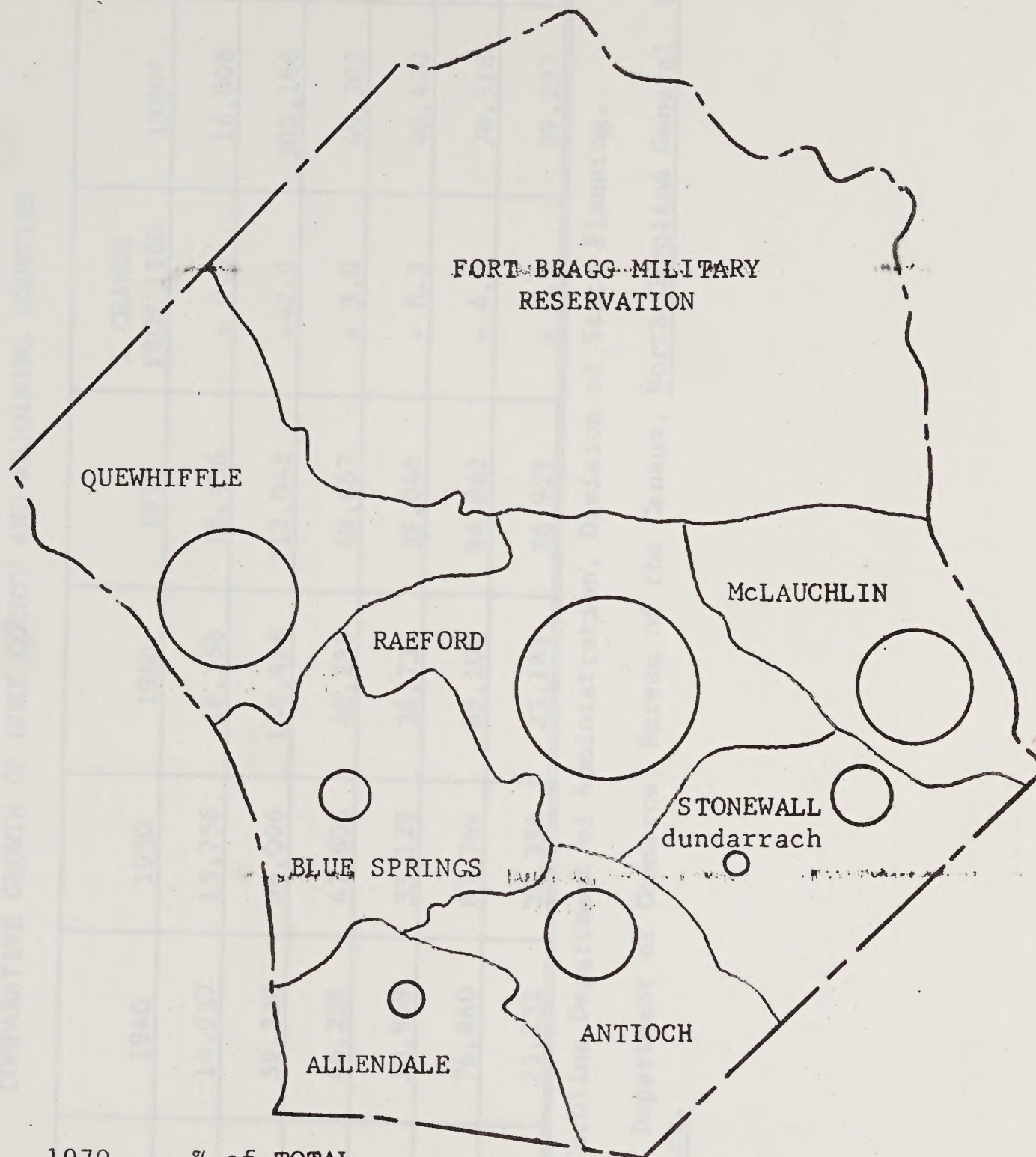
Data in Table 8 also indicates that using 1980 population projection figures there will be a decrease in Hoke's population of 2.6 percent and Robeson's of 7.7 percent. Two exceptions to the moderate growth of the county occurred during the 1920-1930 and 1960-1970 decades. From 1920-1930, the county's population registered a record high of approximately 2,522 people or a 21.5 percent increase. During 1960-1970, a record low of 80 people, or a .5 percent increase was recorded. (Table 9).

With a registered population in excess of 7,000 or roughly 45.0 percent of the County's population, Raeford Township is the major population center. Other centers of population in the county are Quewhiffle and McLauchlin Townships; however, note should be taken that Quewhiffle suffered a -1.4 percent decrease in population while Raeford and McLauchlin Townships grew 8.9 and 7.4 percent respectively during 1960-1970. Generally, the population of Hoke County might be classified as unevenly dispersed and of a conglomerate or clustering type. (Figure 2).

While the county has experienced a moderate overall growth rate, the populations of the minor civil divisions within the county have generally fluctuated between increases and decreases. For example, Quewhiffle Township experienced a 46.9 percent decrease in population during the 1910-1920 decade; however, there was a 48.7 percent increase during 1920-1930. Three exceptions to this population fluctuation are; 1) Raeford Town, 2) Raeford Township, and 3) Little River Township.

Raeford Township and the Town of Raeford have never experienced a decrease in population. For the period 1960-1970, Raeford Township registered the highest population increase of all minor civil divisions within Hoke County. With the exception 1920-1930 and 1960-1970 decades, when the Town of Raeford registered population increases of 5.5 and 2.0 percents respectively, Raeford experienced a substantially higher increase in population than the remaining minor civil divisions. Notably 1910-1920, Raeford Town had a 112.9 percent increase in population. (See Table 8). Presumably, this increase resulted from the government acquiring 92,000 acres of land in 1918 for its new Fort Bragg military reservation. Thus, Raeford Township and Town in particular, and the remaining minor civil divisions in general, gained these 'misplaced people'.

Figure 2
HOKE COUNTY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION MAP - 1970



<u>TOWNSHIPS</u>	<u>1970 POPULATION</u>	<u>% of TOTAL POPULATION</u>
Raeford	7,409	45.0
Quewhiffle	2,607	15.9
McLauchlin	1,938	11.8
Antioch	1,514	9.2
Stonewall	1,318	8.0
Blue Springs	1,113	6.8
Allendale	537	3.3
Dundarrach Village	53	0.3

Source: Division of Community Services

Table 8
COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF HOKE COUNTY AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

COUNTY	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	% CHANGE FROM 1960	1980*	% CHANGE FROM 1970
Hoke	14,244	14,937	15,756	16,356	16,436	+ 0.5	16,008	- 2.6
Cumberland	45,219	59,320	96,006	148,418	212,042	+42.9	302,166	+42.5
Harnett	37,911	44,239	47,605	48,236	49,667	+ 3.0	49,707	+ .1
Moore	28,215	30,969	33,129	36,733	39,048	+ 6.3	40,420	+ 3.5
Robeson	66,512	76,860	87,769	89,102	84,842	- 4.8	78,318	- 7.7
Scotland	20,174	23,232	26,336	25,183	26,929	+ 6.9	29,237	+ 8.6

* Projection: North Carolina Department of Administration, Division of State Planning.

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, North Carolina General Population Characteristics.

Table 9
HOKE COUNTY POPULATION INCREASE OR DECREASE BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

County and Minor Civil Division	1910	% Inc.	1920	% Inc.	1930	% Inc.	1940	% Inc.	1950	% Inc.	1960	% Inc.	1970	% Inc.
HOKE COUNTY			11,722		14,244	21.5	14,937	4.9	15,756	5.5	16,356	3.8	16,436	.5
Allendale Twp.			909		936	5.9	971	.8	898	-7.5	711	-20.8	537	-24.5
Antioch Twp.			1,199		1,555	29.7	1,639	5.4	1,697	3.5	1,665	-1.9	1,514	-9.0
Blue Springs Twp.	3,582		2,086		1,953	-6.4	1,929	-1.2	1,734	-10.0	1,474	-14.9	1,113	-24.5
Little River Twp.	504		621		739	19.0	815	10.3	819	.5	NA	NA		
McLauchlin Twp.			1,407		1,839	30.7	1,791	-2.6	1,778	-7	1,804	1.5	1,938	+7.4
Quewhiffle Twp.	2,350		1,246		1,853	48.7	1,927	3.9	2,508	30.1	2,645	5.5	2,607	-1.4
Raeford Twp.			3,010		3,502	16.0	4,216	20.4	4,912	16.5	6,692	36.2	7,409	+10.7
Raeford Town	580		1,235		1,303	5.5	1,628	24.9	2,030	24.7	3,058	50.6	3,330	+8.9
Stonewall Twp.			1,244		1,840	47.9	1,649	10.4	1,410	-14.5	1,365	-3.8	1,318	-3.4
Dundarrach Village					100	NA	126	26.0	134	6.3	109	-18.7	53	-51.4

Sources: Population of Counties and Minor Civil Divisions: 1910-1960, Department of Conservation and Development Division of Community Planning, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1962.

United States Bureau of the Census, 1970.

Present Characteristics

A comparison of the 1960 and 1970 census data on age and sex reveals what types of people played a part in the population fluctuation in Hoke County. This may be accomplished by comparing an age group(s) in 1960, with the same age group(s) ten years later.

According to Table 10, the most apparent changes in population occurred in four age groups: 1) those under 5 years of age; 2) those 15-24 years of age; 3) those 30-44 years of age; and 4) those 65 years old and over -- particularly those 85 years and over. A discussion and probable explanation for these changes follows.

The -32.5 percent decrease in persons under 5 years of age can be attributed to two factors; 1) a relatively small decrease in the birth and death rates. (Table 11). The birth rate decreased from 23.9 per 1,000 population in 1963 to 21.8 per 1,000 in 1972, and 2) a decrease in population in the age group 30-39 -- the child bearing age.

The age group 15-24 recorded a substantial increase in population during the period. As previously discussed in the labor force section of this report, this increase can be attributed to a more lucrative job market in Hoke County for this age group. Also noted previously was the fact that this age group made the greatest contribution to the labor force in the county.

The age group 30-44 recorded a general decrease in population; however, the greatest decrease, -13.6 percent, occurred in the 35-39 age group. Hoke County recorded a net out-migration rate of -14.76 in 1970⁴, thus, we can assume that this age category was largely responsible for this out-migration. The most logical explanation for this decrease can be attributed to employment advancement, whereby employees are re-located after acquiring on-the-job training at the industries in Hoke County, and a basic desire and need to relocate to establish closer working ties. (Approximately 5,847 or 35.6 percent of the residents in Hoke County commute to neighboring towns and communities to work.⁵ A considerable number of these people may have relocated for the reason previously stated).

Although there was a slight decrease of -4.4 percent in the age group 65-69, there was a substantially high increase in the age group 75-85, with those over 85 years of age recording a 158.5 percent increase. These changes can be attributed to an out-migration at retirement--perhaps to vacation, and a return to Hoke County afterwards. Other contributing factors could be that Hoke County is one center of retirement for military personnel due to its proximity to Fort Bragg where purchases can be made, and the moderate year round climate of the county which is conducive to certain health conditions, i.e. asthma.

⁴The Profile, North Carolina Counties, 1973, p. 48.

⁵Employment Security Commission of N.C., Bureau of Employment Security Research, Job Market Ctr., N.C. Commuting Patterns, 1960 & 1970, March, 1974, p. 59.

Table 10
AGE BY SEX, HOKE COUNTY, 1960 and 1970

Age in Years	1960			1970			Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 5	1,228	1,220	2,448	849	803	1,652	-32.5
5 - 9	1,157	1,119	2,276	1,012	896	1,908	-16.1
10 - 14	2,156	1,166	2,156	1,303	1,064	2,367	9.8
15 - 19	754	745	1,499	960	915	1,875	25.0
20 - 24	456	537	993	596	644	1,240	24.9
25 - 29	449	515	964	498	492	990	2.7
30 - 34	443	455	898	433	436	869	-3.2
35 - 39	471	488	959	391	438	829	-13.6
40 - 44	404	432	836	419	401	820	-1.9
45 - 49	390	398	788	407	411	818	3.8
50 - 54	310	324	634	377	408	785	23.8
55 - 59	250	264	514	306	346	652	26.8
60 - 64	190	225	415	253	265	518	24.8
65 - 69	202	209	411	178	215	393	-4.4
70 - 74	126	156	282	135	163	298	5.7
75 - 79	76	82	158	85	114	199	25.9
80 - 84	41	43	84	44	73	117	39.2
85+	15	26	41	45	61	106	158.5
ALL AGES	8,128	8,228	16,356	8,291	8,145	16,436	.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Population, General Population Characteristics, pc (1)-35B, (Washington, D. C., 1960).

Table 10
AGE BY SEX, YORK COUNTY, 1950 and 1970

Age in 1970	1970			Age in 1950	1950			Change
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Under 5	1,822	843	979	Under 5	1,738	810	928	-32.2
5 - 9	1,908	892	1,016	5 - 9	1,827	874	953	-81.1
10 - 14	2,367	1,071	1,296	10 - 14	2,136	1,009	1,127	231.0
15 - 19	1,875	912	963	15 - 19	1,744	843	901	131.0
20 - 24	1,500	704	796	20 - 24	1,430	707	723	70.0
25 - 29	1,267	622	645	25 - 29	1,140	581	559	117.0
30 - 34	1,099	538	561	30 - 34	1,023	512	511	76.0
35 - 39	934	451	483	35 - 39	881	440	441	53.0
40 - 44	840	409	431	40 - 44	794	392	402	46.0
45 - 49	712	361	351	45 - 49	680	338	342	32.0
50 - 54	582	277	305	50 - 54	574	282	292	8.0
55 - 59	432	204	228	55 - 59	420	202	218	12.0
60 - 64	318	152	166	60 - 64	310	147	163	8.0
65 - 69	212	108	104	65 - 69	202	98	104	10.0
70 - 74	142	72	70	70 - 74	134	64	70	8.0
75 - 79	102	52	50	75 - 79	94	44	50	8.0
80 - 84	72	32	40	80 - 84	64	32	32	10.0
85 - 89	42	12	30	85 - 89	34	12	22	8.0
90 - 94	22	6	16	90 - 94	14	6	8	8.0
95 - 99	12	2	10	95 - 99	6	2	4	6.0
ALL AGES	8,291	4,145	4,146	ALL AGES	7,856	3,928	3,928	435.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC 80-1A, Washington, D.C., 1981.

Table 11
HOKE COUNTY BIRTHS AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE*	% OF CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	DEATHS	DEATH RATE*
1963	395	23.9	+ 1.3	138	8.3
1964	346	20.8	-12.4	125	7.5
1965	334	20.0	- 3.5	127	7.6
1966	326	19.5	- 2.4	145	8.7
1967	325	19.4	- .3	131	7.8
1968	326	19.3	+ .3	137	8.1
1969	330	19.5	+ 1.2	143	8.5
1970	405	24.6	+22.7	123	7.5
1971	355	21.6	-12.3	148	9.0
1972	359	21.8	+ 1.1	149	9.1

*Births or deaths per 1,000 population

Source: State Board of Health, Vital Statistics.

Population Projections. In order to effectively plan for Hoke County's future recreation development it is first necessary to know approximately how many people are being planned for. Because different age people have different space and facility requirements, it is also necessary to know approximately how many persons there will be in the different age groups. For example, the anticipated number of persons between the ages of 6 and 19 serves as a basis for providing public schools and certain types of recreational facilities. Also, having prior knowledge as to the type and extent of future facilities that will be required, enables local government officials to purchase the necessary property ahead of the actual time needed and thereby reduce the cost and disturbance over that of having to purchase already developed property.

The population projections, from which the following information is obtained, is one of the most useful planning tools available. Almost all planning decisions are either directly or indirectly based upon population projections and the resulting forecasts.

Method. Basically, population projections involve projecting the past trends of the elements of population change. Essentially, these elements are: births, deaths, annexations, and migration. It should be kept in mind that the elements of population change are not causes in themselves, but rather effects. The actual causes of population change are usually much more subtle and unrevealing. Perhaps the most obvious factor in causing population change is economic conditions--particularly employment--on both the local and/or national scale. Other factors, such as the aesthetic qualities and educational facilities of a community, certainly play a part in causing population change; however, the extent to which these and other such factors effect change in the population is much less determinable.

It is obvious, since population projections are based on what has happened in the past, that there would have to be a wide margin of error in any given population figure that was projected for more than 3 or 4 years into the future. Thus, it needs to be emphasized that the following projections should not be accepted as absolute. But, barring any major catastrophe such as a world war or economic depression, Hoke County's future population should be within the established range discussed below. A detailed description of the technique used in making the projections is contained in the Appendix.

In the future, the population of Hoke County can be expected to decrease, with the loss of approximately 500 people per decade, as Table 12 indicates. The same projection methodology when applied to Raeford Township indicates a 36.4 percent population increase by 1990. Thus, it can be concluded that while the county and its townships, excluding Raeford Township, will experience a decline in population, Raeford Township will continue to grow in population.

Table 12
HOKE COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Locale	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
^A <u>Hoke County Townships</u>					
Allendale Township	898	711	537	436	349
Antioch Township	1,697	1,665	1,514	1,448	1,380
Blue Springs Township ¹	4,242	4,119	3,720	3,648	3,518
Ft. Bragg Military Reservation Twp. ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
McLauchlin Township	1,778	1,804	1,938	1,845	1,850
Raeford Township	4,912	6,692	7,409	8,667	10,107
Stonewall Township	1,410	1,365	1,318	1,138	1,037
¹ Blue Springs township includes Quewhiffle township.					
² Not projected.					
^B <u>Hoke County</u>	14,937	16,356	16,436	15,907	15,336

NOTE: A & B projection methods are not related.

Source: Division of Community Services

Table 13
COUNTY PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION BY AGE FOR HOKE COUNTY

AGE GROUP	1970*	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
0-4	1,652	1,623	1,626	1,639	1,664	1,690	1,710	1,723	1,726	1,719	1,703
5-9	1,908	1,837	1,765	1,695	1,629	1,581	1,563	1,565	1,578	1,602	1,627
10-14	2,367	2,147	2,002	1,882	1,729	1,728	1,681	1,643	1,618	1,606	1,584
15-19	1,875	1,910	1,919	1,913	1,890	1,832	1,727	1,649	1,598	1,576	1,568
Total 0-19	7,802	7,517	7,312	7,129	6,912	6,831	6,681	6,580	6,520	6,503	6,482
% Change 0-19 is From 1970		-3.7	-6.3	-8.6	-11.4	-12.4	-14.4	-15.7	-16.4	-16.6	-16.9
20 and Above	8,634	8,850	9,003	9,131	9,300	9,377	9,480	9,546	9,573	9,565	9,526
% Change		+2.5	+4.3	+5.8	+7.7	+8.6	+9.8	+10.6	+10.9	+10.8	+10.3
% 0-4 is of Total Population	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6
5-19	6,150	5,894	5,686	5,490	5,248	5,141	4,971	4,857	4,794	4,784	4,779
% 5-19 is of Total Population	37.4	36.0	34.8	33.8	32.4	31.7	30.7	30.1	29.8	29.8	29.9
% 0-19 is of Total Population	47.4	45.9	44.8	43.9	42.7	42.1	41.3	40.8	40.5	40.5	40.5
% 20 and Above is of Total Population	52.6	54.1	55.2	56.1	57.3	57.9	58.7	59.2	59.5	59.5	59.5
Total	16,436	16,367	16,315	16,260	16,212	16,208	16,161	16,126	16,093	16,068	16,008

*Actual count.

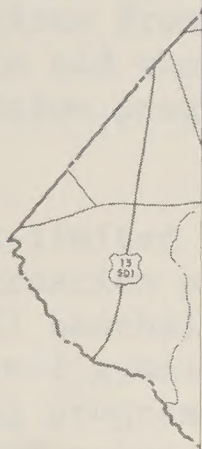
Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics.
Projection: North Carolina Department of Administration, Division of State Planning.

SECTION 2

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

SIZE

1. ANNEX PARK
2. BURNING SCHOOL
3. BURNING ELEMENTARY
4. MCADAM PARK
5. TEEN CENTER
6. WALK HIGH
7. SOUTH HILL
8. WEST HILL
9. ROCKY CREEK
10. ROSS HILLS
11. BURRICK SCHOOL



CHOKE COUNTY

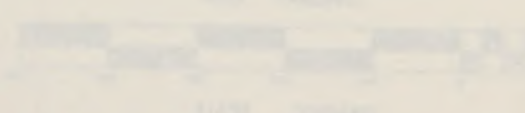
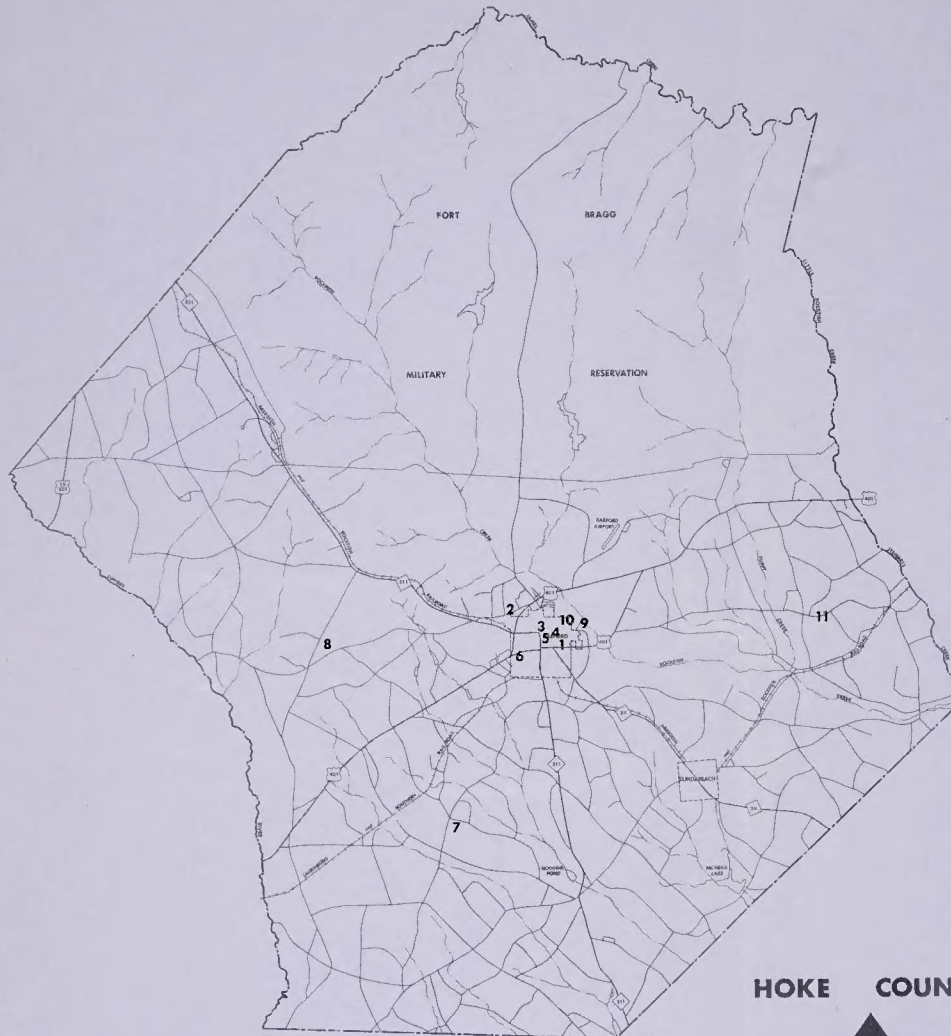


FIGURE 1

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

SITE

1. ARMORY PARK
2. UPCHURCH SCHOOL
3. RAEFORD ELEMENTARY
4. MCLAUGHLIN PARK
5. TEEN CENTER
6. HOKE HIGH
7. SOUTH HOKE
8. WEST HOKE
9. ROCKFISH CREEK
10. ROBBINS HEIGHTS
11. SCURLOCK SCHOOL



HOKE COUNTY

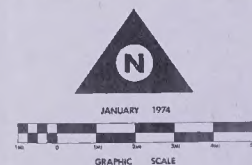


FIGURE 3

EXISTING RECREATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

Administration

The administrative set-up of Hoke County's recreation program involves a Recreation Commission and a part-time Recreation Director. The Recreation Commission, composed of seven members, began its operation in 1972 and is vested with the authority to operate the recreation system for the county.

Hoke is one of thirteen (13) counties in North Carolina providing recreation programs on a part-time or seasonal basis. The county is also one of the fifty-five (55) counties in the state with budgeted funds for recreation. Hoke County's present budgeted funds for recreation are \$17,653. The county also receives donations from other sources, for example, the United Fund contributed \$500 in 1973 to aid the summer recreation program. The county also administers its own recreation program through agreements with its municipalities.

Through a limited budget, Hoke County's Recreation Commission is presently sponsoring recreation programs in three specific areas of special interests: 1) softball; 2) baseball; 3) summer playgrounds; and 4) sports activities at the local high school gymnasiums. With the exception of the summer playgrounds, the entire existing program is oriented toward specific athletic recreation activities of a competitive nature. These include all levels of little league baseball for boys, men, and women -- sponsored by local merchants. (See table below for a listing of programs). While these programs are well managed and have been successful for a number of years and have offered development in athletic skills, discipline, and sportsmanship for the interested youths and adults; they have not been for the majority of the people. The industrial leagues, as listed below, are closed to persons not affiliated with the industries. The industrial leagues also utilize only one softball field to conduct their games, Armory Park. The existing recreation program does not provide year round recreation for the citizens. Also, the program, by virtue of its design does not provide recreation for the very young and the elderly.

EXISTING RECREATION PROGRAMS

1) Women's Softball:

Theresa's Dress Shop
Highballs
Burlington Spinners
Muttons

2) Men's Softball:

Raeford Oil
Raeford Plumbing and Heating
Raeford Merchants
House of Raeford
Carolina Turf
Hoke Concrete
North Raeford Fire Dept.
Bargin Motors

3) Youth Softball:

Kiwanis
North Raeford Fire Dept.
Lions
Jaycees

4) Little Tarheel League:

North Raeford Fire Dept.
Jaycees
VFW
Lions
Rescue Squad

5) Pee Wee League:

Braves
Giants
Dodgers

During the summer of 1974, Hoke County's recreation programs reached new horizons with the addition of two programs that provided recreational activities for approximately 1,047 Hoke County children. These two programs, primarily staffed by volunteer personnel, consisted of swimming lessons and a variety of classes in arts and crafts.

With the aid of the Army Defense Community Service Program, Mrs. Milo Postel developed a program of swimming lessons for approximately 50 children. She originated the idea when she realized how limited the swimming facilities were in Hoke County. Intended originally to be strictly a Girl Scout class, the idea soon encompassed all interested children.

Due to the open space areas which could be used between lesson activities, and the availability of lifeguards, Smith Lake was the setting for the swimming lessons. The children, many of whom had never had the opportunity to go swimming, gained skill in the basics of water safety and swimming under the leadership of Mrs. Postel and her daughter Margaret -- both qualified water safety instructors. Between swimming lessons, the girls were taught arts and crafts by three Hoke County Girl Scout leaders, Mrs. Jo Lovette, Mrs. Hattie McRae, and Mrs. Willie Graham; while Clyde Knox, a retired soldier and Pvt. Gary Dodge planned activities for the boys.

The project met with such success that plans are underway for next summer. Hopefully, the program can be extended longer than two weeks next summer, thus giving more children a chance to participate in the program.

Mrs. Ellen Willis, a home economics extension agent, was the key figure behind a program, jointly sponsored by Hoke County Agricultural Extension Service and the Education Department of the Raeford Women's Club, for teaching arts and crafts. The program consisted of a variety of activities, such as 20 Nutrition Day Camps, classes in archery, fishing skills, car care, baton twirling, hunting safety, tennis, cooking, sewing, cake decoration, shoulder bag workshops, knitting, crocheting, and needlepoint. The success of this program is in part a result of its offering activities and training in arts and crafts that have not been available in the past. As the recreation survey indicated in Section 3, a large number of Hoke County residents, expressed a desire to learn more creative arts and crafts.

Recreation Standards

Pursuant to an analysis and evaluation of existing recreation facilities in Hoke County, it is necessary to make known the guidelines and/or criteria by which the existing facilities will be measured. For purposes of this report, recreation standards established by the Natural Recreation Association, Barton-Aschman Associates, and other current practices and concepts will be used.

It is rather difficult, probably impossible, to develop standards, not only for recreation, but for any purposes. For there are countless parameters which must be considered, i.e. population characteristics, climate, income, etc. However, standards are necessary: they provide guidelines or criteria to aid in the planning and decision making process. Standards become a vital tool, if used as a point of departure, rather than a point of termination. It is important to remember that standards are relative, rather than absolute.

Recreation lands should include a variety of facilities, classified according to function. The major traditional recreation facilities are: 1) the playlot; 2) the neighborhood playground; 3) the neighborhood park; 4) the playfield; and 5) the large recreation park. Oftentimes these recreation facilities occur in combination, i.e. a playfield is combined with a park to make a single playfield part, etc. Also, the names of the facilities are used interchangeably, frequently resulting in confusion in terminology. Descriptions and standards of the various types of recreation facilities follow, in the discussions and Table 14 respectively.

Playlot. The playlot is designed for the play of preschool-age children. This facility serves as a backyard substitute for preschool-age children in housing developments, high density apartment areas, and underprivileged neighborhoods where other play opportunities are not available. It usually contains benches for parents or guardians and traditional apparatus geared to the preschool-age child.

Neighborhood Playground. The neighborhood playground was designed primarily to serve the play needs of children six to fifteen years of age. However in recent years it has been found that there is a need for park space for the entire family. While the playground connotes active recreation as activity for children, the park indicates more space for beauty and passive recreation. It should provide playlots, turf areas for sport fields, net game areas, open space for informal play, space for quiet games, a corner for senior citizens, crafts, service building for storage and issue of equipment and sanitary facilities, to mention a few requirements.

Neighborhood Park. The neighborhood park is a landscaped area designed to provide an attractive neighborhood setting as well as a place for passive recreation for all ages within the neighborhood. Usually, its emphasis is on horticultural features -- due to its high attraction of elderly persons and mothers with children. This type park is not as essential in Hoke County, because the county does not have a high population density and the homesites have ample yard area. This type of park may be incorporated in the neighborhood playground or the park school site.

Playfield. The playfield is designed mainly to serve the recreation needs of youths fifteen years of age and older, and adults. The playfield makes possible forms of recreation activity that require more space than is available on the neighborhood playground, although a portion of the playfield is commonly developed as a playground. A separate section for older people is generally desirable. It normally serves several neighborhoods and is as centrally located as possible. It should be located within one to two miles of those residing in its service area, and should have provisions for off-street parking.

Table 14
DESIRABLE STANDARDS FOR RECREATION FACILITIES

	PLAYLOT	NEIGHBORHOOD PARK & PLAYGROUND		PLAYFIELD	LARGE COMMUNITY PARK
GROUP SERVED	Pre-school children; five years and under.	Playground for ages 5 to 14; park area designed for passive recreation for all ages within the neighborhood.		School ages and all adults of several neighborhoods.	All ages of the community are served; ideally no more than 50,000 persons.
SERVICE AREA	1 to 4 block portion of neighborhood, depending on density.	The neighborhood, ¼ to ½ mile walking radius.		Several neighborhoods; ½ to 1 mile walking radius.	The entire community. preferably within 20 minutes travel time.
LOCATION	Interior of residential block or housing development, or in corner of playground site.	Near center of neighborhood. Preferably at or adjoining the elementary school. Ideally accessible by pedestrian paths.		Generally near the center of its service area. Sometimes adjoining the junior or senior high school.	Wherever scenic or other natural features are available in or near the community.
SIZE	Up to ¼ acre depending upon space available and number of children served.	PARK (Passive) 1 acre / 1000 persons, 2+ acres minimum.	PLAYGROUND (Active) 1 acre / 1000 persons, 3-5 acres minimum.	1½ acres per 1000 persons. 15-20 acres minimum; usually 20-30 acres.	2 acres per 1000 persons. Approximately 100 acres desirable - 25-50 acres minimum.
FACILITIES AND FEATURES	Sand box; swings; slides; climbing structures; spray pool; benches; open shelter; fencing; paved and grass areas.	Shaded areas for quiet activities; landscaped areas for sitting, sunning, and quiet relaxation.	Play apparatus area; multi-purpose athletic field; shelter building; space for tennis softball, etc.	Childrens playground; large athletic fields; picnic area; court games; swimming pool; all-purpose building; landscaped areas.	Natural features utilized; picnic areas; boating and winter sports; botanical gardens; nature museum; fields for recreation band shell.
COMMENTS	Not considered essential in large-lot residential areas.	The park and playground may be combined; can serve as center for special neighborhood events.		The playfield provides activities which are not ordinarily available at the neighborhood playground.	The above acreage does not include special recreation facilities such as golf courses and athletic stadia, including related parking.

Source: Barton-Aschman and Associates, Chicago, Illinois.

The Large Recreation Park. This park is an area, usually at least 100 acres in size, with open meadow, water, or woodland that offers an attractive setting and a suitable environment for people to engage in activities not possible in smaller recreation areas. Opportunities may be provided for family and group picnicking, day camping, nature study, horseback riding, boating, swimming, fishing, winter sports, and the like. If fully developed, the area may provide golf courses, arboretums, botanical and zoological gardens. Its value lies in the effective use of natural features and unusual development.

Existing Recreation Facilities

Presently, Hoke County has eleven public recreation sites located in or near Raeford.⁶ Seven of these sites are affiliated with public schools and provide such facilities as playlots, ball parks, gymnasiums, and playgrounds. The school affiliated recreation sites are restricted to summer use. The remaining sites consist of a Teen Center, a ball park, a vacant school building, and an open play area. The eleven existing facilities are described below, and Map 3 depicts their distribution and location.

Site 1. Armory Park. This park is owned by the Board of Education and is the site for all baseball games played in the county. Located within the corporate limits of Raeford, it encompasses 9 acres, and has two baseball diamonds.

Site 2. Upchurch School. The school is located in northwest Raeford on a 22 acre site. It is bounded by major thoroughfares 401 and Turnpike Road. The only existing recreation facilities are a school gymnasium, ballfield, and outside basketball courts.

Site 3. Raeford Elementary School. This school is centrally located in Raeford on a 4.36 acre site at the intersection of Magnolia Street and Fifth Avenue. The only existing recreation facility is the school playground and gymnasium.

Site 4. McLauchlin Park. This park is bounded by major thoroughfares 401 and 211, and extends outside of the town limits of Raeford. Existing recreation facilities include the school site itself and Raeford Recreation Park.

Site 5. Teen Center. The Teen Center is located in the south end of Raeford's Municipal Building. Operation of the center is sponsored by the Recreation Commission, with W. K. Morgan serving as advisor to the Teen Board. During the summer of 1973, the Center was the site for chaperoned Friday night dances; however, due to poor attendance there were threats of closing the center. Attendance at the center fluctuated from a low of 6 to as many as 75 persons per night.

⁶Interviews with W. K. Morgan, Part-time Recreation Director for Hoke County, December, 1973.

Site 6. Hoke High School. This school is located in the southwestern section of Raeford. It occupies 45 acres. The only existing recreation facilities are a lighted stadium, an open space area, which are located adjacent to the school, and Gibson Gymnasium.

Site 7. South Hoke School. This area is bounded by state routes 1134 and 1116. A small gymnasium on South Hoke School grounds is the only recreation facility in the area. The school is located on a 16-acre site.

Site 8. West Hoke Elementary. This school is located on a 16-acre site, and is bounded by a thoroughfare -- Turnpike Road. The existing recreation facilities include the West Hoke Elementary School playground, which is the property of the Hoke County Board of Education.

Site 9. Rockfish Creek. This area is bounded by major thoroughfare 401 and 211, and Rockfish Creek, and extends beyond the southern limits of Raeford. Although no public recreation facilities exist in this area, excluding Robbins Heights, one-half acre of land along Rockfish Creek is owned by Hoke County. The area is centrally located for all the people of the county, and is easily accessible from major highways.

Site 10. Robbins Heights. This area is located in a high density residential section of Raeford. The only existing recreation facilities in this area consist of playing apparatus, e.g. basketball goals, swings, etc.

Site 11. Scurlock School. This school is located on the Raeford-Rockfish highway and occupies a 14.8 acre site. The only recreation facility is the school playground.

RECREATION NEEDS AND INTERESTS

To determine the recreation needs and interests of the citizens of Hoke County, a Recreation Preference Survey was conducted during the month of January, 1974. The number of returned questionnaires was not sufficient to render a valid sample size (less than two percent return), however, the returned questionnaires do provide some insight into the interests of the citizens, thereby, establishing recreation needs for the county. The following discussion is based in part on the returned questionnaires.

Summary of Survey Results

An analysis of the Recreation Preference Survey conducted in Hoke County reveals that a very small percent of the citizens interviewed have participated in a locally sponsored recreation program in the past year; however, a substantially large number expressed a desire to participate in an organized athletic program if one were available. Of those persons willing to participate in an organized program, a large percent expressed a likeness for softball, baseball, bowling, volleyball, basketball, and football. The individual or family sports or games enjoyed most were swimming, tennis, fishing, golf and bowling. People in general expressed a desire to learn more about swimming, tennis, and golf.

Television viewing is by far the favorite pasttime activity of Hoke County's residents, followed by reading, music listening, and flower gardening. A strong desire was expressed to learn about a more varied array of hobbies, i.e. wood carving, weaving, knitting, acting, jewelry making, and leather crafts.

The recreational facilities that the residents would most like to see developed are: swimming pools, bike trails, skating rinks, tennis courts, and a recreation center. Of the questionnaires returned, the majority of the people supported the hiring of a full-time recreation director.

Hoke County Public Forum

Further insight into the recreational needs and interests of the citizens of Hoke County was gained from a Public Forum held in the county on February 6, 1974. One of the sessions: "Recreation--Let's Get It All Together", was an arena for airing the grievances and/or complaints of the citizens, both young and old, and also for offering suggestions as to what the citizens wanted in terms of recreation. The most common complaints were a lack of public facilities and activities for the elderly, and the failure of the Hoke County Recreation Commission to appoint a teenage representative to the commission. There was a general consensus by the teenage audience that failure to have such a representative, who would express the feelings of the young people, was in part the reason for poor attendance at the Teen Center. They felt that programs conducted at the Teen Center were planned for them, not by them. These complaints, needs, and suggestions must be considered in the formulation of the Recreation Plan for the county.

RECOMMENDED RECREATION PROGRAM

Basic Requirements

From the preceding discussion it is evident that Hoke County's existing recreation program is not fully meeting the needs, demands, and interests of its citizens. There is a dire need for a more well-balanced, diversified recreation program. However, the present program (with a part-time director and meager funding) has been quite successful in those activities it conducts, mainly athletic activities, i.e. softball and baseball leagues, basketball, and football. There is a need to raise the recreation horizon of the county. Specifically, there is a need to develop leisure, passive organized recreation activities for the young and the elderly.

Developing such a program is difficult at best, for recreation is more than a stereotyped list of activities. It is a strong community force that contributes to a better way of life through richer, fuller, healthier, happier living. Also, a program is doomed to failure without adequate financing, and quality leadership. Such is the case in Hoke County. There is a lack of full-time personnel to operate the existing facilities, thus the community has depended on volunteer services to a great extent to operate the existing program. In 1973, the Raeford Ministers' Association was requested to furnish chaperones for the dances held at the Teen Center; however, the request was denied. In the past, the Recreation Commission has supplied chaperones; but, there still exists the need for volunteer chaperones.

There are several guidelines that must be adhered to in structuring a recreation program. In fact, following such guidelines and/or basic requirements is an assured way of developing a well-balanced recreation program. However, it should be pointed out that the guidelines for development merely provide the framework, the content of the program is the product of the community's needs, demands, and interests. Each community is unique, and its residents have different characteristics, which dictate their needs, demands, and interests.

Following is a list of guidelines if properly utilized, that can be helpful in structuring a sound recreation program for both indoor and outdoor activities:

- 1) The recreation program should attempt to meet the individual and group needs, desires, and expectations of all the citizens in the county.
- 2) The program should be diversified.
- 3) The program should provide opportunity to all persons in the county, regardless of age, sex, and religion. The needs of special interest groups, such as the aged, the physically handicapped, and the mentally handicapped should also be given special consideration.

- 4) Programs should be offered at a variety of times to meet the diverse schedules of the population.
- 5) Programs should be planned and coordinated to make the best use of community facilities and personnel.
- 6) The program must have quality leadership and adequate financial support.
- 7) Planning should adhere to the best available standards.
- 8) The program should be designed to protect the health and safety of the participants.
- 9) The program should be constantly re-evaluated to keep abreast of the changing needs, demands, and interests of its citizens.

Program Content

An essential part of the program structure is the program content. The guidelines must be combined with a program content to deliver the needs, interests, and demands to the citizens. A well-balanced county recreation program should include such activities from the following fields:⁷

1. Arts and crafts
2. Dancing
3. Dramatics
4. Music
5. Literary Activities
6. Nature and outing
7. Social events
8. Sports and games
9. Recreation travel
10. Volunteer Services
11. Special events

The above recommendations provide only the framework for a well-balanced recreation program. The success of the program is dependent upon a qualified recrea-

⁷Division of Recreation, N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Recreation and Park Analysis, Lee County, North Carolina, 1974.

tion director, adequate funding, and most importantly citizen cooperation. While the number and spatial distribution of existing recreation facilities may appear adequate, there is a need to upgrade the existing facilities - i.e. provide lighting, sanitary facilities, etc.; to acquire additional land for present and future use due to a projected population increase; and to diversify the program as a means of providing leisure or passive recreation activities for the very young and elderly. The following discussion is devoted to offering amenable suggestions for upgrading the existing facilities, followed by recommendations for additional facilities. Presently a few of these recommendations are underway, i.e. renovation of the interior of Armory Park with future plans to upgrade the exterior facilities, and the purchasing of additional supplies and equipment. During the month of June, 1974, the county has purchased over \$1,500 in supplies and equipment.⁸

1. ARMORY PARK. This park contains two ballfields and there is a lack of adequate space to provide additional facilities. There is a need to upgrade the existing facilities, i.e. benches, lights, and a shelter with sanitary facilities. (As previously noted, these recommendations are presently underway.)
2. UPCHURCH SCHOOL. A neighborhood playground and playlot should be constructed at the school site. The playground and playlot should be developed adjacent to the existing playing field. Engineer equipment should be employed to develop the playground, i.e. filling and leveling where deemed necessary. The following facilities should be developed on the playground: playlot, multiple use paved area, area for field games, parking area, and an open area with cooking pits.
3. RAEFORD ELEMENTARY. The only existing facility on this site is the school playground. It is recommended that the following facilities be provided and/or constructed: swings, slides, basketball court, and a picnic area.
4. MCLAUGHLIN PARK. This site is located adjacent to McLaughlin School, and encompasses seven acres. The park's accessibility has been instrumental in keeping the school operating, as the school lacks recreation facilities. The park is in need of benches, water fountains, and general upkeep.
5. TEEN CENTER. The teen center could temporarily serve as the community center until one is constructed for such use. In lieu of its nonuse in the past, to any great extent; it could also serve as headquarters for the full-time recreation director and his staff.
6. HOKE HIGH SCHOOL. Hoke High School occupies 45 acres; and the present facilities are inadequate. Ten mobile teaching units are being utilized. With the removal of the ten mobile homes, recreation facilities, such as outdoor basketball goals, tennis courts, and a playlot could be developed.

⁸Interview with W. K. Morgan, Part-time Recreation Director, June, 1974.

7. SOUTH HOKE SCHOOL. As previously mentioned, the only existing recreation facility located at this site is a small gymnasium. The following recommendation is submitted for this site:
 - A) A neighborhood playground should be constructed with the following facilities: a playlot, apparatus area, area for field games, and a free play area.
8. WEST HOKE ELEMENTARY. The only existing recreation facility at this site is the school playground. A neighborhood playground should be constructed adjacent to the school. The following facilities should be developed: playlot, apparatus area, area for field games, and a free play area.
9. ROCK FISH CREEK. Although no public recreation facilities exist in this area, excluding Robbin Heights, three acres of land along Rock Fish Creek is owned by the Town of Raeford. In view of the lack of passive recreation facilities, this site, due to its central location would be an ideal setting for a community park. The park should contain a camping area, picnicing area, tennis courts, bike trails, nature trails, and other specialized recreation facilities.
10. ROBBINS HEIGHTS. This site consists of operational playing apparatus. This area is an ideal setting for a community park.
11. SCURLOCK SCHOOL. This school site has only playground facilities, but has the potential to be developed into a mini-park, with play apparatus, benches, and a passive recreation area.

RECOMMENDED RECREATION FACILITIES PLAN

Facility planning does not take place in a vacuum. Rather, it is the outgrowth of numerous variables-which the previous sections have addressed themselves. These variables must be incorporated and developed in conjunction with the proposed recreation program. Thus, the following recreation facilities plan was formulated on an analysis of the existing data and the demands, needs, and interests of the citizens of Hoke County.

As the majority of the existing recreation facilities are affiliated with the public schools located in Hoke County, it is highly recommended that the use of schools for public recreation purposes be continued. From the outset, however, it must be stressed that such a recommendation is based upon a joint agreement between the school board and the Recreation Commission. This recommendation is based to a great degree on the following:

- 1) the ideal location and distribution of the existing school sites,
- 2) utilizing the existing school sites will prevent duplication of facilities and dual taxation,
- 3) such a plan would coordinate the education program, recreation, and community activities suitable to the geographic area,

- 4) economizing land use as Raeford is the industrial and "economic hub" of Hoke County and this plan leaves land available for future industrial sites, and
- 5) since Raeford is the only township in the county expected to experience an increase in population, as per the population projections, all facilities should be located in or near Raeford.

RECOMMENDED ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Effective recreation administration is vital to a well-balanced recreation program, for it involves the planning, operation, management, direction, and evaluation of all recreational services and facilities. The administration of a recreation program is particularly complex since public recreation service varies widely; no uniform pattern will fit every local situation. Figure 4 illustrates the recommended administrative organization for Hoke County's recreation program.

Presently, Hoke County has a Recreation Commission which is responsible for providing recreation programs and funding projects without the fiscal or administrative advice of the city council or the county commissioners. It is recommended that the Recreation Commission's title be changed to Parks and Recreation Commission, and make recommendations and advise the County Commissioners and City Council - who would carry out the Recreation Commission's decisions. Also, it is recommended that a teenager be appointed to the Park and Recreation Commission. Such an appointment would add an invaluable perspective of the teenage populace in general of Hoke County.

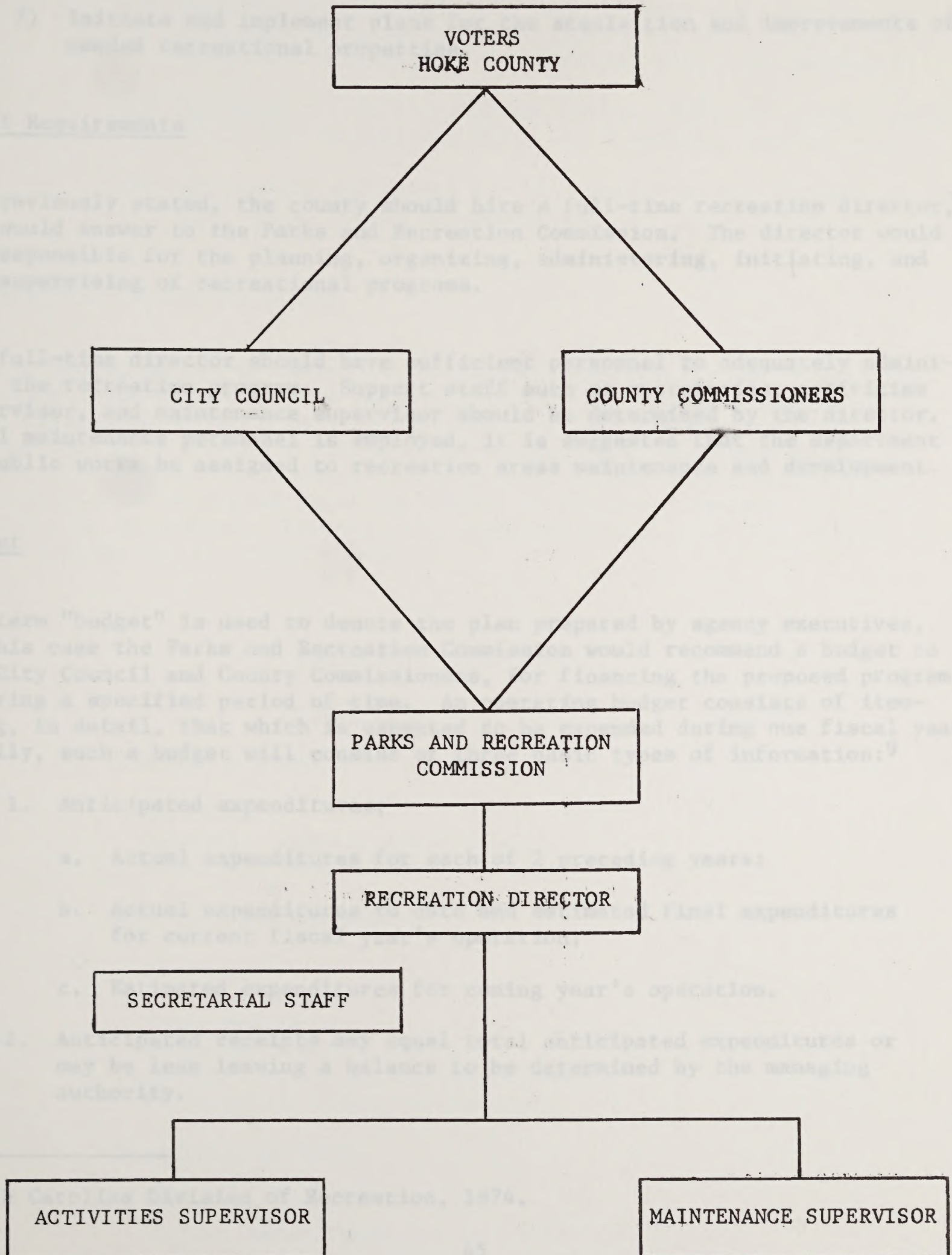
It is recommended that the present Recreation Commission, hereafter called Parks and Recreation Commission, continue to serve in this capacity for the following reasons:

- 1) The Commission is an organized body and has been directing its attention to the overall county and city recreation plans.
- 2) The Commission is in a position enabling it to make recommendations and decisions that would complement existing plans and/or facilities.
- 3) The Commission would be able to correlate recreation area acquisition and development with other county and city programs.

The following specific duties should be carried out by the Parks and Recreation Commission:

- 1) Selection of the recreation director and defining his powers and duties.
- 2) Securing funds for implementing the recreation program.
- 3) Strict accounting to the people of the county through the proper fiscal authorities for the use of all funds.

Figure 4
RECOMMENDED ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION



- 4) Determining and establishing the general policies to be carried out concerning the recreation program
- 5) Inform the general public of financial support needed to support the recreation program
- 6) Render an annual report to the public of all the activities of the department
- 7) Initiate and implement plans for the acquisition and improvements of needed recreational properties.

Staff Requirements

As previously stated, the county should hire a full-time recreation director, who would answer to the Parks and Recreation Commission. The director would be responsible for the planning, organizing, administering, initiating, and the supervising of recreational programs.

The full-time director should have sufficient personnel to adequately administer the recreation program. Support staff such as secretaries, activities supervisor, and maintenance supervisor should be determined by the director. Until maintenance personnel is employed, it is suggested that the department of public works be assigned to recreation areas maintenance and development.

Budget

The term "budget" is used to denote the plan prepared by agency executives, in this case the Parks and Recreation Commission would recommend a budget to the City Council and County Commissioners, for financing the proposed program covering a specified period of time. An operating budget consists of itemizing, in detail, that which is expected to be expended during one fiscal year. Usually, such a budget will consist of three basic types of information:⁹

1. Anticipated expenditures;
 - a. Actual expenditures for each of 2 preceding years;
 - b. Actual expenditures to date and estimated final expenditures for current fiscal year's operation;
 - c. Estimated expenditures for coming year's operation.
2. Anticipated receipts may equal total anticipated expenditures or may be less leaving a balance to be determined by the managing authority.

⁹North Carolina Division of Recreation, 1974.

3. Detailed explanation sheet - a narrative description of budget items, within these three items a breakdown will show:

a. Anticipated Expenditures breakdown: four categories

- (1) Salaries and Wages 60 - 75% - Year round; part-time (seasonal);
- (2) Supplies and Materials 10 - 15% - Office and cleaning supplies, insurance printing, postage, telephone, heat, light, water, car allowance, conferences, professional books and pamphlets;
- (3) Equipment 5 - 8% - Athletics, sports, arts and crafts, games and social recreation, music and dramatics, special events;
- (4) Maintenance and Repair 5 - 8% - Buildings and facilities, outdoor areas, office equipment, etc.

Recommended Operational Budget

Program budgeting has an analytical base, both conceptually and in practical operation. The success of the budgeting process is totally dependent on the clear definition of the organizations objectives and the adoption of budget procedures that will produce a realistic determination of the funds needed to achieve them. Thus, it is virtually impossible to set up a definite budget for the operation of a program until the number of projects, leaders, and length of operation is determined. However, the suggested budget plan that follows is a viable outline for preparing a budget.

SUGGESTED BUDGET PLAN

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
SALARIES & WAGES	65
Director	
Leaders - special activities	
Labor and janitorial	
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	15
Athletics	
Arts and crafts	
Games and social	
Dance and music	
Special activities and annual events	
Professional books and pamphlets	
OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	5
Office supplies	
Lights, water, heat	

Painting, postage
Telephone
Transportation and travel

DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

15

Areas and Facilities
Equipment and Games
Office Equipment

Source: North Carolina Division of Recreation.

Utilizing the North Carolina Division of Recreation's recommended budget plan, an operating budget plan for Hoke County could look like the following:

Table 15

	1973 1974	1974 1975	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978
Salaries	22,750	24,342	26,046	27,868	29,819
Equipment	5,250	5,617	6,010	6,431	6,881
Operational Expenses	1,750	1,872	2,003	2,143	2,293
Development, Maintenance and Repairs	5,250	5,617	6,010	6,431	6,881
TOTAL	35,000	37,450	40,071	42,875	45,876

In view of the plan's recommendations to utilize existing facilities - which does not call for the acquisition of any additional land, the county's short-term plan for recreation, a capital improvement budget is not included in the plan. However, the recreation plan demands excessive improvements and the addition of play apparatus on existing sites, i.e. athletic playfields, game courts, benches, etc., thus, following is a list of prices for such items and/or expenditures compiled by the North Carolina Division of Recreation.

<u>Park Type</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Estimated Cost Improvement</u>
MINI-PARK	Prototypical Park, Site size: $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ acre	\$7,500 - \$17,500
	Equipment:	
	Benches	\$75 - \$125 each
	Hard surface court & basketball goal	\$3,000 plus

	lights	5,000.	
	paved path	3,000.	
NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	Prototypical Park		
	Site Size: 2-5 acres	15,000. -	50,000.
	Equipment		
	ball diamond	4,000. -	15,000.
	2 tennis courts	3,000. -	6,500. ea.
	hard surface multi-purpose court & basketball goal	3,500. -	6,000.
	Lights for all of above	15,000. -	25,000.
	Shelter with sanitary facilities	15,000. -	25,000.
	Water fountain	60. -	100. ea.
	General site preparation	500. -	5,000.
CITY PARK	Prototypical Park		
	Site size: 50-75 acres	300,000. -	600,000.
	Desired features:		
	Site development	75. -	175./ac
	Roads and parking	10,000. -	20,000./mi
		100. -	150./car
	Picnic grounds		
	20 acres, tables, fireplaces, shelter	25,000. -	50,000.
	Bike trails	300. -	5,000./mi
	Ball field	30,000. -	75,000.
	Well-equipped play apparatus area	7,500. -	15,000.

Sources of Finance

Indubitably, Hoke County will have to increase its present recreation budget to meet the needs of its residents and to provide year-round recreation programs. Financially, many methods are used to acquire, develop, and operate recreation areas. A number of these are described below:

- 1) ABC Fund. The State returns tax money to municipalities for control of Alcoholic beverage profits. These funds can be used to acquire and develop recreation areas, and are an important source of revenue. As an example, the Town of Dunn, with a population of 8,000 received approximately \$70,000 from their ABC Fund in 1968.
- 2) Special Tax. Presently, Hoke County's \$.01 sales tax meets the requirements for a special tax. This tax resulted from a referendum vote in the county. Hoke County is presently budgeting \$.56 per person for recreation, and the recommended budget by the state and regional recreation director is \$3.00 per person.

- 3) General Fund and Capital Improvement Fund. These funds cannot be used for acquiring and developing recreation areas, however, they can be used for personnel salaries and equipment purchases.
- 4) Federal Grants. The federal government has established programs for the purpose of assisting municipal agencies in the acquisition and development of recreation areas. Some of these programs are:
 - a) Public Housing - Recreation land and facility funds are available in conjunction with public housing projects. Matching federal funds can be added to local funds for recreation in certain housing areas.
 - b) Open Space Land Program - This program authorizes grants on a 50-50 matching basis for the cost of acquiring and developing land for recreation.
 - c) Urban Beautification - The federal government authorizes grants on a 50-50 matching basis for park development on publically owned land.
 - d) Neighborhood Facilities Program - The federal government authorizes grants of up to two-thirds of the total cost for development of multi-purpose neighborhood recreation centers. These projects should benefit low income families. The facilities may be either new constructions or renovation of existing structures.
 - e) Land and Water Conservation Fund Act - The federal government authorizes grants on a 50-50 matching basis for the cost of land acquisition and facilities development of outdoor recreation projects.

RECOMMENDED OVERALL ACTION PLAN

The following recommendations are made for bringing the proposed recreation program to fruition, thereby satisfying the needs, desires, and interests of Lake County:

- 1) Change the function of the Recreation Committee to Parks and Recreation Commission.
- 2) Appoint a manager to the Parks and Recreation Commission to add the perspective of the managers in the decision making process.
- 3) Hire a full-time recreation director to direct a year-round recreation program.
- 4) Actively utilize the free assistance from Fort Hays, Department of Defense, in its work for Domestic Action.
- 5) Increase the general recreation budget through means previously discussed.
- 6) Acquire additional land as early as possible to develop recreation facilities that are not connected with the public schools.
- 7) Solicit volunteers to assist in the existing recreation program and projects.

SECTION 5

- 8) An agreement between the Board of Education and the Parks and Recreation Commission should be made to assure cooperation. A suggested agreement is included in the appendix.

RECOMMENDED OVERALL ACTION PLAN

The following recommendations are made for bringing the proposed recreation program to fruition, thereby satisfying the needs, demands, and interests of Hoke County:

- 1) Change the function of the Recreation Commission to Parks and Recreation Commission.
- 2) Appoint a teenager to the Parks and Recreation Commission to add the perspective of the teenagers in the decision making process.
- 3) Hire a full-time recreation director to direct a year-round recreation program.
- 4) Actively utilize the free assistance from Fort Bragg, Department of Defense, in its goals for Domestic Action.
- 5) Increase the present recreation budget through means previously discussed.
- 6) Acquire additional land as early as possible to develop recreation facilities that are not connected with the public schools.
- 7) Solicit volunteers to assist in the existing recreation program and projects.
- 8) An agreement between the Board of Education and the Parks and Recreation Commission should be made to assure cooperation. A suggested agreement is included in the appendix.

A. POPULATION PROJECTIONS: COHORT-SURVIVAL METHOD

In making population projections by age, sex and area, from one decennial tabulation to another, the simplest and best formula for all age groups, cannot be used because of the varying rates of mortality and migration.

$$P_{t+10}^x = P_t^x + (P_t^x - P_{t-10}^x) \frac{10}{t-10}$$

where P_t^x is the population of age group x in 1970

P_{t-10}^x is the population of age group x in 1960

P_{t-20}^x is the population of age group $x-10$ in 1950

P_{t-30}^x is the population of age group $x-20$ in 1940

The assumptions underlying the use of this short projection formula are:

- 1) There are no changes in the rates of migration or mortality.
- 2) The population of the area under consideration is large enough to make the specific rates of mortality and migration in the past decade and the next decade.
- 3) The effect of errors or uncertainties for the past and future will be the same in making the next decade.

The last formula further states that the observed effects of migration and mortality remain constant from one decade to another. This assumption is not reasonable and convenient for observational purposes. Changes in the direction and amount of migration cannot be predicted with confidence; as it is just as well to assume that the rates of migration in the next future will be the same as in the recent past.

A. POPULATION PROJECTION: COHORT-SURVIVAL METHOD

In making population projections by age, for any area, from one decennial census to another, the simplest and best formula for all age groups, except those born during the projection decade, is

$$p_x^7 = (p_x^6 - 10 \frac{xp_x^6}{x}) / p_x^5 - 10$$

where - p_x^7 is the population of age group X in 1970

p_x^6 is the population of age group X in 1960

p_{x-10}^6 is the population of age group x-10 in 1960

p_{x-10}^5 is the population of age group x-10 in 1950

The assumptions underlying the use of this short projection formula are:

- 1) There are no changes in the relevant definitions of the population or in the boundaries of the area whose population is being projected.
- 2) Age specific rates of mortality and migration do not change between the past decade and the next decade.
- 3) The effect of errors or enumeration for the past two censuses will be the same in taking the next census.

The basic formula implies that the combined effects of migration and mortality remain constant from one decade to another. This assumption is most reasonable and convenient, for computational purposes. Changes in the direction and amount of migration cannot be predicted with confidence; so it is just as well to assume that the rate of migration in the near future will be the same as in the recent past.

B. HOKE COUNTY RECREATION PREFERENCE SURVEY

The Hoke County Recreation Committee in cooperation with the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Community Services Division and Recreation Division is conducting this survey to identify the recreation preferences of the citizens of Hoke County. This survey will greatly benefit the committee, Hoke County officials, and the Community Planner in setting a course of action toward a more well balanced recreational program for the county. Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire is greatly appreciated.

1. Address _____
 Sex _____ Race _____

2. Age group
 0-6 _____ 13-15 _____ 19-25 _____ 41-55 _____
 7-12 _____ 16-18 _____ 26-40 _____ 56 + _____

3. Have you in the past year participated in a locally sponsored athletic program (team sport)? YES _____ NO _____

If yes, what sport(s) and who sponsored it?

Sport _____ Sponsor _____

4. Would you participate in an organized athletic program if one were available?
 YES _____ NO _____

If yes, what program?

Football _____	Softball _____	Darts _____
Basketball _____	Bowling _____	Track _____
Baseball _____	Volleyball _____	Other _____
		Other _____

Of the above activities, which is your favorite?

1st choice _____ 2nd choice _____ 3rd choice _____

5. What individual or family sports or games do you enjoy?

Swimming _____	Cards _____	Fishing _____
Golf _____	Handball _____	Horseback _____
Tennis _____	Dominoes _____	Riding _____
Archery _____	Water Skiing _____	Hiking _____
Chess _____	Hunting _____	Camping _____
Badminton _____	Bowling _____	Bicycling _____
Pool _____	Canoeing _____	Checkers _____
Other _____	Other _____	Other _____

5. HOKA COUNTY RECREATION PREFERENCE SURVEY

The Hoka County Recreation Committee in cooperation with the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Community Services Division and Recreation Division is conducting this survey to identify the recreation preferences of the citizens of Hoka County. This survey will greatly benefit the committee, Hoka County officials, and the Community Planner in setting a course of action toward a more well balanced recreational program for the county. Your cooperation in completing this questionnaire is greatly appreciated.

1. Address _____		
Sex _____		
Age Group _____		
0-5	6-12	13-17
18-24	25-34	35-44
45-54	55-64	65+
2. Have you in the past year participated in a locally sponsored athletic program (team sport)?		
Yes _____ No _____		
If yes, what sport(s) and who sponsored it?		
Sport _____ Sponsor _____		
3. Would you participate in an organized athletic program if one were available?		
Yes _____ No _____		
If yes, what program?		
Baseball	Softball	Base
Basketball	Bowling	Track
Volleyball	Volleyball	Other
Other		Other
Of the above activities, which is your favorite?		
1st choice _____	2nd choice _____	3rd choice _____
4. What individual or family sports or games do you enjoy?		
Swimming	Cards	Fishing
Golf	Handball	Horseback
Tennis	Dominos	Riding
Archery	Water Skiing	Rolling
Chess	Hunting	Camping
Badminton	Bowling	Bicycling
Pool	Canoeing	Checkers
Other	Other	Other

Of the above activities, which is your favorite?

First Choice _____; Fourth Choice _____;
Second Choice _____; Fifth Choice _____.
Third Choice _____;

Which sports

Which sports or games would you like to learn more about?

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

6. What activities or other special recreation interests do you NOW participate in as an individual?

Arts and Crafts

Wood Carving _____	Weaving _____	Ceramics _____
Drawing _____	Candle Making _____	Jewelry _____
Painting _____	Mobiles _____	Making _____
Leather crafts _____	Crotcheting _____	Sewing _____
Paper _____	Knitting _____	Other _____
construction _____	Other _____	Other _____

Hobbies

Stamp Collecting _____	TV Viewing _____	Coin collecting _____
Flower gardening _____	Cooking _____	Birdwatching _____
Reading _____	Music, listening _____	model plane flying _____
Railroad modeling _____	Other _____	Other _____

Performing Arts

Dancing _____	Playing instrument _____	Acting _____
Singing, individual _____	Singing, group _____	Other _____

Of all the activities listed in question 6, which are your favorite?

1st choice _____; 3rd choice _____; 5th choice _____.
2nd choice _____; 4th choice _____;

Are any of these activities sponsored by a local organization (such as a club, church, scouts, private club, etc.) of which you are a member?

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please list activity and organization.

Activity _____ Sponsor _____

Which hobbies or other special recreational interests would you like to learn more about?

1) _____; 3) _____; 5) _____.
2) _____; 4) _____;

7. What recreational facilities would you like to see developed in Hoke County?

Swimming pool _____	Golf practice areas _____	Tennis courts _____
Picnic areas _____	Miniature golf _____	Basketball courts _____
Camp areas _____	Recreation Center bldg _____	Playgrounds _____
Bike Trails _____	Ball diamonds _____	Nature trails _____
Handball courts _____	Other _____	Other _____

8. Should Hoke County hire a full-time recreation program director?

YES _____ NO _____

9. Would you support a special purpose property tax levy to establish a year-round recreation program in Hoke County?

YES _____ NO _____

(Prepared for you by the North Carolina Recreation Commission under the auspices of the Governor of North Carolina and the State Department of Public Instruction.)

CITY AND/OR COUNTY

This AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ (day) of _____ (month) 19____ (year), by and between the Governing Body of _____ (County or City), North Carolina, hereinafter called "Governing Body", and the Board of Education of _____ (County or City), State of North Carolina, hereinafter called "Board".

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the official agencies of the Governing Body and the Board are mutually interested in an adequate program of community recreation under the auspices of the Governing Body Recreation Commission, and

WHEREAS, said official agencies are authorized to enter into agreement with each other, and to do any and all things necessary or convenient to aid and cooperate in the promotion of citizenship by providing for adequate program of community recreation, and

WHEREAS, in the interest of providing the best service with the least possible expenditure of public funds, full cooperation between the Governing Body and the Board is necessary.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these premises, said Governing Body and said Board do hereby agree to cooperate with each other in carrying out the above purposes, and to that end do agree as follows:

(1) The Board will make available to the Governing Body for community recreation activities all school areas and facilities which are suitable for community recreation activities, these areas are to be recommended by the Director of Recreation of the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Governing Body Recreation Commission and the Board.

(2) The Governing Body will make available to the Board for school events, activities and/or programs Governing Body recreation facilities which are suitable for said events, activities and/or programs, the facilities to be selected by the Superintendent of Schools, subject to the approval of the Governing Body Director of Recreation.

(3) It is hereby agreed that a schedule of dates for the use of the Board's school facilities will be worked out in advance by the Governing Body Recreation Director and that this schedule will be arranged so as to avoid conflict between

C. SUGGESTED AGREEMENT
For
SCHOOL-COMMUNITY COOPERATION

(Prepared for you by the North Carolina Recreation Commission under the auspices of the Governor of North Carolina and the State Department of Public Instruction.)

CITY AND/OR COUNTY

This AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ (day) of _____ (month), 19____ (year), by and between the Governing Body of (County or City) _____, North Carolina, hereinafter called "Governing Body", and the Board of Education of _____ (County or City) _____, State of North Carolina, hereinafter called "Board".

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the official agencies of the Governing Body and the Board are mutually interested in an adequate program of community recreation under the auspices of the Governing Body Recreation Commission, and

WHEREAS, said official agencies are authorized to enter into agreement with each other, and to do any and all things necessary or convenient to aid and co-operate in the clutivation of citizenship by providing for adequate programs of community recreation, and

WHEREAS, in the interest of providing the best service with the least possible expenditure of public funds, full cooperation between the Governing Body and the Board is necessary.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these premises, said Governing Body and said Board do now agree to cooperate with each other in carrying out the above purposes, and to that end to agree as follows:

(1) The Board will make available to the Governing Body for community recreation activities all school areas and facilities which are suitable for community recreation activities, these areas are to be recommended by the Director of Recreation of the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Governing Body Recreation Commission and the Board.

(2) The Governing Body will make available to the Board for school events, activities and/or programs Governing Body recreation facilities which are suitable for said events, activities and/or programs, the facilities to be selected by the Superintendent of Schools, subject to the approval of the Governing Body Director of Recreation.

(3) It is hereby agreed that a schedule of dates for the use of the Board's school facilities will be worked out in advance by the Governing Body Recreation Director and that this schedule will be arranged so as to avoid conflict between

school and recreation use; that in the scheduling of said facilities, school events and programs shall have first priority and recreation programs, established by the Recreation Department, shall have second priority and other events by other groups or agencies shall have third priority unless scheduling by the Recreation Department when they shall have second priority along with other recreation events.

(4) It is further agreed that a schedule of dates for the use of the Governing Body facilities will be worked out in advance by the Board and that this schedule will be arranged as to avoid conflict between recreation and school use; that in the scheduling of said facilities, recreation department activities shall have first priority and school events and programs shall have second priority and any other events by other groups or agencies shall have third priority, unless scheduled by the recreation department when they shall have second priority.

(5) The Governing Body through its Department of Recreation agrees to provide adequate personnel to supervise the recreation activities which take place after school hours and during holiday and vacation periods at the selected areas and facilities.

(6) It is understood and agreed that the personnel employed by the Governing Body in its Recreation Department shall be under the supervision of the Governing Body Recreation Department and further that the school principals shall be consulted in the planning and administering of a recreation program to be conducted by the Recreation Department of the Governing Body on or in the facilities which are normally under the jurisdiction of said principals.

(7) It is recognized that school properties and facilities are intended primarily for school purposes and for the benefit of children of school age. It is therefore agreed that, in planning programs and scheduling activities on school grounds and in school facilities, the recreation needs and opportunities of such children will be well considered and the program and property adequately protected.

(8) It is further agreed that in the event of any dispute or difference arising as a result of the recreation program being conducted on the Governing Body facilities jointly used and selected as above outlined, or as to joint use of Board facilities, then, in that event, said dispute or difference shall be settled and arbitrated by appealing to the respective department heads of the Governing Body and Board in accordance with established procedures, and to the Board and the Recreation Commission if needed.

(9) It is further agreed that the Governing Body Recreation Department will furnish and supply all expendable materials necessary for carrying on a Community Recreation Program for all ages, in or on the facilities under its supervision.

(10) It is further agreed that the Governing Body may install sprinkler systems, turfing, lighting, play equipment, fencing and additional equipment for recreation, not in conflict with school use, on areas selected by the Director of Recreation, subject to the written approval by the Superintendent of Schools and the Board. Any installations of equipment or construction on said premises, for community recreation purposes shall then bear the Governing Body's cost or proportionally shared by the Governing Body and Board, as the respective annual budget appropriations of Governing Body and Board permit.

(11) It is further agreed that plans and specifications for the placement of all equipment, facilities and permanent improvements upon school premises and the type, design and construction thereof, shall be approved by the Board prior to any installation thereof.

(12) It is further agreed that the cost of maintaining said improved areas shall be borne proportionately by the Governing Body and the Board as determined by the relative use of said areas, and further that the Governing Body and Board agree to maintain such areas in good condition during the periods of their respective responsibility.

(13) It is further agreed that any permanent improvements or equipment installed or erected on school premises by the Governing Body shall remain the property of the Governing Body and may be removed if use of area is terminated.

(14) It is further understood and agreed that either party to this agreement may at any time terminate this agreement upon giving in writing, to the other party, three months notice of its intention to terminate same.

In the event any or all of Governing Body improved school premises by required for exclusive use by the Board, the Governing Body shall be reimbursed for actual cost of installation of any permanent improvements where it will not be practical to remove such or where they must be removed for exclusive use by the Board.

(15) It is further agreed this Agreement nullifies and voids any previous agreements between the Board and Governing Body Recreation Commission as apply to _____ school; _____ school; _____ school; _____ School; and _____ stadium; _____; _____; _____; _____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, and pursuant to the authority granted by duly recorded resolutions, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed on their behalf.

Governing Body of _____
County or City

By _____
Mayor; Chairman, County Commissioners;
or other Head

ATTEST: _____

Clerk (City, County, or Other)

Board of Education
County or City

By _____
Chairman of the Board

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board

D. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Abstract

This Recreation Plan for Hoke County discusses the county's goals and objectives for recreation, inventories existing programs and facilities, combines these findings with results of a recreation preference survey and a public forum, proposes standards for development of parks and other recreation facilities, and sets out a short-term plan of facilities to meet the recreational needs of the residents of Hoke County. Also, included in the plan is an operational budget for the years 1974 - 1980.

Description of Proposed Action

This recreation plan consists of eleven projects at sites which are presently being utilized for recreational purposes. Of these eleven sites, six (6) are affiliated with public schools, two are parks (with some facilities), one Teen Center, and the remaining two sites are open space areas lacking any recreation facilities. The projects consist of constructing two tennis courts at sites which are presently cleared, the construction of bike and nature trails, the development of 2 community parks, and general upgrading and improving existing park facilities. Each of the eleven sites are cleared, thus there will be very little extraction of natural resources, rather the development will demand the addition of such natural resources and man-made features, such as trees, shrubs, fountains, etc.

Environmental Impact

1. Little adverse environmental impact is envisioned in implementing the recreation plan, other than short-term disturbances of ground cover in grading and construction of new facilities, i.e. tennis courts, picnic facilities, etc.

2. There are several positive ramifications as far as the environment is concerned, such as:

- a) Implementation would guarantee the preservation of open space and natural vegetation at Rockfish Creek and Robbins Heights.
- b) Implementation would involve the addition rather than the extraction of natural resources.
- c) Grading, terracing and planting of shrubs would deter erosion which is a major problem at most sites, particularly Upchurch School

- d) Closing Bethel Road would alleviate the safety hazard that presently exists. Hoke High School's two campuses are separated by this road which creates an acute safety hazard. The Recreation Commission could coordinate with the school board in its efforts to permanently close this road.
- e) Proposed bike routes and paths could offer alternatives to automobile travel, thus lessening gasoline consumption and air pollution caused by cars.
- f) Proposed sites for the development of the two community parks at Rockfish Creek and Robbins Heights are removed from residential areas, thus, there will be little additional traffic and noise.
- g) This plan is the most economic and feasible plan for broadening the recreation horizon of the county, as the plan is based on the utilization and improvement of existing facilities, thus, there should be little significant modification to the present economic resource bases of the county.
- h) Finally, the plan does not call for the acquisition of any additional land; thus, land will be available for other uses, i.e. industrial, residential, etc.

Adverse Environmental Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided

The use of grills and campfires at picnic sites will inevitably cause minor air pollution problems; however, campfires and fires used solely for outdoor cooking and other recreational purposes are permissible according to the North Carolina Board of Water and Air.* Also some removal of the natural ground cover must occur as a result of terracing, grading, etc.

Alternatives To The Proposed Plans

No action is the only alternative. Failure to implement the plan will result in greater competition for the use of the existing facilities, which are at present horrendously overcrowded.

Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

By virtue of the short-term recreation plans and the utilization of existing recreation sites, the plan will preserve, maintain, and enhance the long-term

*North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Air Quality Division, Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Air Pollution, Raleigh, 1974.

productivity of the area while providing a place for the citizens of Hoke County to recreate.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

There are no significant irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources from these proposed projects since the sites will remain to a large degree in their natural state. As previously noted, construction will take place on cleared land, and there will be very little extraction of natural resources. In essence, the plan proposes to enhance the aesthetic quality of existing sites by grading, leveling, and the planting of shrubs, flowers, etc, rather than extract natural resources.

Applicable Federal, State and Local Environmental Controls

Federal: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, 1964.

Executive Order 11514, Protect and Enhancement
of Environmental Quality
Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970.
Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

State: Soil Conservation District Law of 1937.
Water Use Act of 1967.
Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973.
North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971.
Planning and Regulation of Development, Chapter 160A, Article 19.

Mitigation Measures

Amenable conservation measures and/or practices and development techniques should be employed during the construction and operation of the eleven (11) projects proposed by the Recreation Plan. The adoption and use of these measures designed for each specific project, will mitigate adverse environmental effects.

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This Study Prepared For:

HOKE COUNTY CITIZENS

&

HOKE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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